sday, Oct. 5, at 10 a. Large and Valuable Collecti and Silver Watche Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, 81 and Plated Ware, Guns, Pistols

our Wednesday's Sa At Popular Auction House. New and Second-hand

CARPETS

her Large Catalogue Auction Sal

OTS, SHOES,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

OCKERY AND GLASSWA oneers & Manufacturers' Agent

Hold Regular Sales of fure and Household Goods Every Tuesday and Friday. DAY MORNING AT IO A. M., 578 State-st. (near Twelfth),

e Outfit of First-Class Laundry ete working order, and known as the "Albas"." Saie positive. POMEROY & CO. HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, meers, 190, 20L and 20 Bast Handolph-st. UR TRADE SALE OF CKERY, GLASSWARE

AND LAMPS, Inesday, Oct. 6, 10 a. m., ranite Ware, C. C., Rock. & Yellow Ware CAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.

ORDON'S

DID PATTERNS. COME AND SEE THEM. mber and Parlor Suits, and Wood Top Gentre Tables, and Pier Mirrors, and Bookcases, ind Cook Stoves, Ranges, &c., es, &c., &c.,

OLD FOR CASH OR O EASY PAYMENTS. experienced anything to equal mencing business. We arrive and our large and extensive pairs ies to our success.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

Men's GOODS!

Every Department is full of

New, Choice, and Desirable

Goods, and offered at attractive prices.

An inspection of our stock will convince all that it includes the greatest variety ever shown in Chicago.

OPENING. **Upening!** 

Twenty-third OPENING of MILLINERY and CLOAKS tomorrow (TUESDAY) to which

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FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., Commission Merchants,

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WANTED. To GROCERS or LUMBERMEN.

An interest wanted with some firm who needs more capital to put into or extend their business. Have had experience in both. All communications will be treated confidentially. State where an interview can be lad. Address 0 S. Tribune office. OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Sew Yark London Ports Stamers sall every Saturday from New York for countamandon and Bremen. Passengers booked for tendon and Farla at lowest rates. LaTES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Sonth-Barla Company of the Sonth-Barla Company of the

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st, GINERAL & GENTA. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 10 Fifth-sv. LOCAL AGENT. STATE LINE To Glascow, Liverpool. Dublin, Bel ast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 33 to fis, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, M. Starrage, 21.



PRESIDENTIAL.

Democratic Maneuvre to Carry Congressional Districts in Ohio.

Chairman Barnum Makes Mysterious Visit to Cincinnati,

Presumably Supplied with Heavy Load of Campaign Funds.

Secret Conference with the Democratic Leaders Held Yesterday Evening.

The "Mule-Buyer" Then Quietly Leaves to Arrange His Forces in Indiana.

Lum's Statements as to Weaver's Sell-Out Proven Pure Falsehoods.

Emphatic Denials from Weaver, Martin, Jones, and Other Prominent

An Appeal to Veterans to Attend the Indianapolis Convention, Oct. 7.

Two Prominent Democrats Renounce Their Party at Chatham, N. Y.

Spirited Gatherings of Republicans-Enthusiasm Developing—Notes of the Campaign.

оню. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 3.—The piece of advice which Senator Conkling gave the Republicans of Cincinnati at the Highland House Friday night, to put forth their best efforts for the election of their Congressional candidates, was about as well timed as anything he said or could have said. If anything were needed to substantiate this, and at the same time to show the desperation of the Democrats to overcome the effect of his powerful appeal to the Republicans to cast aside all personal feelings and go to work for the success of the entire Congressional ticket, it is the development to-night of a scheme born in the fertile brain of the "Great American Mule-buyer," W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The exposure of what can only be prop-

the Republicans here to the increased impor-tance of circumventing the tricks of their wily adversary and electing their men. To properly adversary and electing their men. To properly understand the situation in its Congressional bearings, it should be remarked that

THERE ARE ABOUT FIVE DISTRICTS
in the State which are classed as doubtful, though on a fair vote they are undoubtedly Republican. These are the two Cincinnati districts,—the First and Second,—in which the Republicans have nominated Ben Butterworth and existent.—Gov. Young and the Democrats Sam Hunt and the bounding Banning respectively; the Third, in which the Republicans have nominated H. L. Morey and the Democrats Gen. Durbin Ward; the Fourth (or Dayton) D strict, where the Republicans have nominated Emanuel Rhultz, a representative German, and the Sixth, where the Republicans have nominated Judge Ritchie and the Democrats Frank Hurd. The Democratic sound and fury about carrying the State was pretty well sized up as the campaign progressed. It was a dodge to procure money on the strength of a Democratic boom in October and November, and nothing else, and the money which has been poured out was, of course, procured on false pretenses, the real aim being to throw it into these doubtful districts in the bope of electing the Democratic candidates for Congress. The Solid South, more particularly that portion of it known as Kentucky, responded with considerable alacrity.

NOT NEEDING ANY "GREASE" itself, it could very well afford to spread it over the spots where it was most likely to do good,—this side of the Ohio River. If by this means the Democratic could reduce the Republican majority throughout the State, and at the same time run in their candidates in these doubtful districts, they calculated that it would not only precipitate a Hanoock boom, but at the same time run in their candidates in these doubtful districts, they calculated that it would not only precipitate a Hanoock boom, but at the same time run in their candidates in these doubtful districts, they calculated that it would not only precipitate a Hanoock boom, but at the same time run in their candidates in these doubtful bearings, it should be remarked that .

cessibility. One of the men whose name appears below, hailing from Georgia, is now in jail in Jeffersonville. He makes no concealment that he came to Indiana to vote the Democratic ticket, and for no other purpose. Yet it is not charged that this is the mission of all whose whose names are given. It is simply known that they are here, in the State, and that THEY HAYE NO RIGHT TO VOTE IN INDIANA.

where the Republicans have nominated Emanuel Rhuits, a representative Germin, and the
State, where the flow bleads are Freik Mich.
The Democratic John A. McMahor: and the
State, where the flow bleads are Freik Mich.
The Democratic Stand and fury about corryingthe State van pretty well taked up as the conmoney on the strength of a Democratic boom in
October and Novembers, and nothing else and
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Liself, it sould vary well afford to speed it over
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MORE OF LUM.

sexpenses were paid out to the Republicant, and team as expenses were paid out to Marshail, Jewell's funds. Judge Warwick Marstin, a member of the National Greenback Committee, who was present the pair of the Committee of the National Committee and the subject:

JUDGE MARSTIN'S STATEMENT.

More than one mount ago. I pronounced Mr. Lum, in his presence, a fration to the National of the principles of which I am devotedly attached. He was by accident made the Assistant Secretary of the Recultive Committee, and like the Secretary of the Secretary of the Recultive Committee, and like the Secretary of the Recultive Committee, or persagnant of the Committee, or persagnant of the Secretary of the Recultive Committee, and like the Secretary of the Secre

NEW YORK.

FRICE FIVE CENTS.

t of this warfare upon warrant for its renewal

# h has been nothing but a scourge to humanity from its inception." SCHUYLER COLFAX.

alated his old constituents or annual the beneficent and auspicious changes is ast addressed them, four years ago: fation has been lifted from a slough of a tota highway of hope, and the clouds ou darkened our horizon have been suchly the bright sunshine of an invigorat-sperity. No nation throughout the world provide the standard out the standa

ceratic Administration had to pay as high as 12 per cent interest per year for loans for current expenses. Look on that picture and then on this:

Since the Rebellion of the Solid South was concuered, the debt their treason entailed on the Nation has been reduced from \$2.75,00,000 in August, 1955, to \$1,919,000,000 in 1880,—a reduction of over \$800,000,000; and our yearly interest charge has been reduced, in round numbers, by our diminished debt and improved National credit, the enormous amount of 50 per cent. Instead of paying '73-10 interest per year, as we did at the close of the War, our 4 per cent bonds are at a large premium, and all the balance of our debt can be funded, if Republican policy is sustained by the people, at the unprecedented figure of 3½ per cent interest per year.

But our Democratic friends object to this contrast between Republican Administration in our Republic; and they fill the air with charges of "Republicans should be driven from power, and all the branches of the Government should be intrusted to Democratic President.

Gen. Grant, whose Administration is specially denounced by our opponents, was President for eight years, from March, 1869, to March, 1877.

During these eight years, with a Republican Administration and a Republican Congress, our debt—entailed on this country by the Rebellion of 4812,000,000. During these same eight years, New York City was under the control of Tammany Hall, which, with the Solid South, controlled the nominations of the last Democratic Chy Administration and Democratic Common Council; and the debt of that single city was increase is universally acknowledged to have been robberies, by the million upon million, by Democratic March and Convention, with a Democratic City Administrations and Democratic Common Council; and the debt of that single city was increase of \$84,000,000. An office of \$8,000,000 and the control of the Democratic Openses of \$84,000,000 and the proposents of \$80,000,000 and the proposents of \$80,000,000 and the proposents of \$80,000

t our opponents may demand a wider range bars for the contrast between Democratic Republican rule. They boast that they gov-d this country almost uninterruptedly for years. And we will make the contrast on basis.

eatic opponents.

3. Our opponents always profess great interest in the poor men of the country. But words are cheap, and acts are far more valuable. While the Democrats enjoyed their sixty years of power, there was no free homestend on the public lands, outside of far-distant Oregon, for public lands, outside of far-distant Oregon, for the public lands of the outside of far-distant Oregon, outside of far-distant Oregon, outside of far-distant Oregon,

UMENT TO REPUBLICANISM. A NONCE AND THAT HAS YELD AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF A NORTH AND THAT HAS A NORTH HAS A NORTH HAS A NORTH the poor white laborer working by the side of the slaves, grappled with it fearlesly, elected a President on the issue of no further extension of this sum of all villatnies, and, when the Soild South rose in Rebellion, and strove to destroy the Nation and to murder the Nation's defenders, the Republican Administration and Congress rose to a grander hight, and destroyed the whole institution, in spite of Democratic protest and opposition. If the Democratic party had continued to govern the country till this day, as they resisted both its non-extension and abolition to the uttermost, Slavery would still exist, arrogant, domineering, National. If there had been no Republican party, Slavery, with its auction-blocks for men and women, would cast its baleful shadow over the Republic to-day.

After further illustrations, and a brief discus-

of our National institutions is the ballot-box. In Monarchies, the Sovereign is born to rule, and the People are but ciphers. But, in Republics, the People rule. Our proudest boast is, that here the poor and the friendless are to be protected equally with the rich and the powerful; and that the majority of our citizens decide the policy of the Nation. Hence, when in 1830 the people voted down the John Adams Administration and elected Jefferson, all parties acquiesced, because all had the largest liberty to express their sentiments at the polis. So also in 1812, when the War of that year was sustained at the ballot-box by the reflection of James Madison. So also when in 1840 Harrison oussed the Van Buren Administration by an uprising ballot-box by the reflection of James Madison. So also when in 1840 Harrison ousted the Van Buren Administration by an uprising of the people. So also in 1856, when Buchanan at the ballot-box beat Fremont and Filmore. Every qualified voter in the Union at all these elections cast his ballot free and unfettered, and voluntary, with none to molest him or make him afraid; and the result of a full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count, was a quieting down of all agritations and a peaceful submission of the minority. But in 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was elected, the Solid South, with arms in their hands, set the treasonable example of rebelling against the result of an election in which they had themselves participated; and, since the War ended, the same South has striven, in more ways than I have time to recount, to have the minority there rule the majority.

Their first demand, was for "Home Rule," as they said it irritated them to have their enfranchised slaves control their home affairs. State after State was captured upon this plea. Then to President Hayes they pledged thoir honors that they would afford the fullest protection of equal rights to all if he would withdraw the United States troops, which irritated them, from their States, and thus allow them to capture the remaining States. How their pledges have been broken, let history tell.

Without time to go over the gloomy and bloody record of the outrages through which we have again a Solid South as in 1880, and demanding now, as they do, not Home Rule, but undisputed National Bule, i do assert that the forcible suppression of half a million votes in the South is to-day

THE DISSONOR OF THE NATION, and the deliberate and intentional homici the American principle of self-government which our falls.

which our fathers' Tought through the Revolution to victory. This arong has been inflicted on the poor and belpiess in the South. What would Democrate in this audience that if their ballots had been suppressed here in the North,—if their meetings had been broken up by red shirts and armed rufflans. themselves on by red, and their rights trampied underfoot. If they would regard this as a crime nguinst Liberty, as it would be, will they sell me what Democratic Governor, or statesman, or editor they have ever heard of in the South, who has demanded that these outrages on popular government, these crimes against our institutions, should cease, and that the ballot-box there should speak truly the voice of the whole people? Not one!

When we point out the danger of committing all the vast interests of the Nation, foreign and domestic, its army and navy, its treasury and his credit, to an uncontrolled Democratic majority in both branches of Congress, in which over two-thirds of the caucus which dirests the councils of the party will be from the Solld South, many reply that, if anything reactionary should be attempted, the North would rise in its might and forbid it. But how? An enlarged and Bourhamized United States Supreme Court can set aside Constitutional Amendments without regard to the popular will, as an Indiana Supreme Court has so recently done. And, if the unconstitutional and violent methods by which the South has been made soild are not rebuked by aglicutional and violent methods by which the South has been made soild are not rebuked by aglicutional and violent methods by the self-sacrifice. The conly party that has not rebuked by aglicutional and violent methods by which the South has been made soild are not rebuked by aglicutional and violent methods by which the South has been made soild are not rebuked by aglicutional and violent methods by which the South has been made soild are not rebuked by aglicutional and violent methods by which the South has been with the south has been selected by the self-sacr

APPEAL TO THE VETERANS.

CALL TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION IN INDIANAPOLIS OCT. T.

The following call to the soldiers and sailors
who served in the Union army and navy during
the late War has been issued from headquarters
of the Union Veterans' National Committee. It
is signed by Gen. John A. Logan and over 600
others:

"COMRADES: The undersigned, members of
the Union Veterans' Union, hereby invite you
to meet in Mass Convention, at Indianapolis,
Ind., on Thursday, the 7th day of October, 1880,
to confer together and to give expression to the
principles for which you contended during the
Rebellion, by indorsing the standard-bearers of
the party which sustained the Union, and confirming your efforts to preserve it while cedangered by domestic foes.

"We are engaged in another political contest,
in which the great question to be determined is,
whether the fruits of the victory won by your
valor shall be surrendered to those from whom
it was wrested. You are confronted by the open
declaration of a Solid South, whose speakers demer that to elect their man "they must have
some votes from the Yankees who were not

snail vindicate you or your opponents—whether you or they were fighting on the right side. At such a time, and in such a contest, the Union veterans must act together. 'It will not do to be beaten now.' Let us then, comrades, fall into line once more, under the old figs, and far the old cause: let us stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight, and, under God's blessing, success is sure."

OUT FOR GARFIELD.

SONS.
CRATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Great enthusiasm was created at the regular meeting of
the Garfield and Arthur Club of this village
Tuesday evening by the reading of letters from
two prominent Democrats announcing their
withdrawal from their party and union with the
Ramphilipans. The meeting was the largest yet Republicans. The meeting was the largest yet held in this county, delegations being present from all the adjoining towns. The "Ketcham Minute Men" beaded the purade with 125 men uniform, and the Hon, C. L. Beale addr

says:

"I find that in the platform of the Republican party alone is that protection to the American manufacturer and laborer promised and guaranteed which is so necessary to make a country prosperous, and render to the laborer that just and equitable compensation to which he is enprosperous, and render to the laborer that Just and equitable compensation to which he is entitled as the result of his labor.

"And again, I fear what is termed the Solid South, I fear that the utterances of Wade Hampton and Binekburn are not meaningless expressions, but are in reality the sentiments of that portion of the Democratic party who control the States so lately in rebellion, and who so eagerly demanded the nomination of Hancock, and who so vauntingly piedged the 138 Electoral votes of their Solid South to secure his election. "Under these circumstances and this condition of things, politically I feel it to be my duty to sever my connection, for the present at least, with the party I have formerly been identified with, and to use my influence and exertions to promote the success of Republican principles, and to secure the election of their candidates,—Garfield and Arthur."

The other Democrat is Mr. Charles H. Bell, a Vice-President of the Hancock Club. In his letter he says:

"The policy of that party (the Democratic) on

Yice-President of the Hancock Club. In his letter he says:

"The policy of that party [the Democratic] on finance and the tariff does not meet my approval. The welfare of the whole country and its interests should be considered before the success of any particular party, and with this belief I can no longer support a party with which I differ so widely,—a party whose strength seems to rest in a Solid South, and whose policy must necessarily be shaped by the men who phace it in power.

"Without a Solid South Gen. Hancock would not have been nominated. Without a Solid South be cannot hope to be elected. As a man of integrity, if elected, he cannot ignore the men who placed himin power, and in my opinion the time has not yet arrived when the best interests of the Nation would be promoted by the policy pursued by the men who would inevitably assume control of the Government in case of

Democratic success.

"For these and other weighty reasons I cannot convince myself that the prosperity of the country would be promoted by the success of the Democratic party, and therefore request that my name be placed on the roil of the Garneld and Arthur (lub over which you preside."

Other Democrats are expected to follow the lead of these two gentlemen.

REBEL CLAIMS.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

New York Tribune, Sept. 20.

Gen. Hancock says that "Nobody wants or expects such unnatural action" as the payment of Rebel claims. Ex-Confederate Briz. Gen. Zebuion B. Vance, of North Carolina, who has introduced a bill in the United States Senate directly repealing that section of the Revised thom B. Value, or North Carolina, who has introduced a bill in the United States Senate directly repealing that section of the Revised Statutes which forbids the puyment of disloyal claimants, must be secretly of the opinion that Gen. Hancock doesn't know what he is talking about. Ex-Confederate Col. Gunter, of Arkansas, who has introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives, is hardly in a position to write a letter to the newspapers saying that Gen. Hancock does know what he is talking about. Ex-Confederate Col. Culberson, of Texas, who has introduced a bill in the House to revive the right of action under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, must have rubbed his eyes when he saw Gen. Hancock's letter. Congressman Thompson, of Kentucky, who has introduced a bill providing that no claim shall be rejected by reason of disloyality, unless the proof is such as will convict the chaimant of treason—of which nobody has been convicted)—must have wondered where Gen. Hancock job his exclusive information. Mr. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, who has introduced a bill throwing the Court of Chaims open to War claims, and thus, under the decision of the Supreme Court that President's Johnson's amnesty proclamation grave disloyal claimants the same footing in the Courts as loyal claimants the same footing in the Courts as loyal claimants the same footing in the Courts as loyal claimants throwing that Court open to the whole army of Rebel claimants, must have smiled over Gen. Hancock's letter. Perhaps he winked. Senator Johnston, of Virginia, has introduced a bill providing that any person having a claim against the United States, of which the Court of Claims would not now have jurisdiction, may file it in that Court. This puts the door wide open, under the amnesty proclamation. Gen. Hancock's letter must have smiled over Gen. Hancock's letter must have impressed Senator Johnston as being best adapted for Northern circulation.

These are just a few instances. There are plenty more. The Tribuna has published the na

ENGLISH INTERFERENCE

that she'll use her oroom?

ENGLISH INTERFERENCE
IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST—THE BRITISH AGENTS, SOME OF THEIR AGENCIES, AND WHAT IT COSTS THEM.

Judge Kelley's Speech in Philadelphia.

The Domocratic party of to-day occupies the position of agent for the British manufacturing interest. A year ago Mr. Thomas Bailey Potter, President of the Cobden Club, visited this country, visited all its commercial and many of its great manufacturing centres. His sole object was to implore us to so modify our tariff as to allow British capital to employ their then unemployed workingmen to manufacture goods for our market. He, avowed the purpose of organizing the friend's of free trade, and he organizing the friend's of free trade, and he organizing the briend's of free trade, and he organized a bureau, to use a phrase of the day, in New York and another in Chicago, for the dissemination of the pamphlets and other papers of the Cobden Club. He told a friend of mine, the Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of Canden, who was so long our Consul at Liverpool, that their agent would disseminate their doctrines and would hope to control our Presidential elections. And in that conversation he said: "We will let you have a tariff for revenue, but we will overthrow your protective system." Think of it, gentlemen, a British association in grave conversation with an American citizen saying, "We will let you have a tariff for revenue." That was the doctrine their agents were to preach. I turn to the Democratic platform and i see it announced that the party is in favor of a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Potter and the Cobden Club may withdraw their paid agents. The Democratic party has become their agent, and unquestionably they are furnishing funds to enable their agents to carry on their business. Here are the instrumentalities by which they are doing it.

I hold in my hand two pamphlets by Augustus Mongredien, each bearing the imprint of the Cobden Club. Saying that 50,000 copies of that letter-pamphlet in Mr. Potter, President of the Cobden Club, s

DEMOCRATIC ROSTILITY TO RESUMPTION—2

OF BURNESS MEN.

New York Nation (Ind.).

The truth is that, whatever Mr. Bayard few other Democrati did or refrained from ng. the bulk of the Bemocrats in Congress was dever measure. The truth is that, whatever Mr. Bayard or a few other Democrats did or refrained from doing, the bulk of the Bemocrats in Congress opposed every measure looking either to the restoration of the public credit or the resumption of specie-payments. Some Republicans did so, but not always, and never more than a small minority of the party, while the Democratio majority was consundly on the wrong side. There is no doubt, too, that if a Republican had got up in Congress and maintained, as Mr. Bayard now maintains that good crops, or, as he calls if, "the statesmanship of the plow, "would restore specie-payments, he would have laughed at him, and with good reason.

We presume that there is little question that the weakness of the sucok market, in the teem of the large railroad earnings and the activity of business in almost every branch of industry, is due in some degreeat the great increase of uncertainty as to the result of the Presidential election caused by the Maine election. There is nothing the business world likes so much and finds so valuable as certainty with regard to the future; there is hardy any state of the law, as long as property is secure, to which trade cannot adapt itself, and under which active and intelligent men cannot, make money, if they are only sure that it will not be suddenly altered. Whatever be the defects of the present financial legislation of the coustry, it is undeniable that a great prosperity exists under it, and is likely to continue for a few years, if no sudden or violent change be made in it. The business of the country has, in other words, adapted itself to the situation created for it by Republican jegislation; and the Equilibrian party has, in the present canvass, the great advantage of being able to promise that if it remains in power this situation will last.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch at The Chicago Tribuna,
Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Democratic County
Convention met pursuant to call at Wheaton
yesterday. The Hon. H. H. Cody presided. The
following county ticker was nominated: State's
Attorney, John Haight; Circuit Clerk, Casper
Voll; Sheriff, John Klies; Coroner, J. H. Cheev.
The following regress were alreaded as dele-The following persons were elected as delegates to attend the Cengressional Convention; Luther L. Bartlett, Scha French, T. C. Ryan, John Haight, H. H. Cody, and Benjamin M. Lewis, with instructions to cast the full vote of the county and fill vacancies if any occurred.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

pa-sed:
Resolved, That this Convention take pride and pleasure in presenting the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. Hicam H. Cody, as a suitable candidate for member of Congress from the First Congressional District of lilinois. That his eminent ability, sterling integrity, and stern idelity to principle, as well as his experience in public affairs and the esteem in which he is beld by the men of all parties in his county, render him, in our judgment, a peculiarly fit candidate for the position.

The County Central Committee was reflected with the exception of [Luther L. Bartlett, who withdrew, whareupon Samuel W. Smith, of Naperville, Ill., was dected.

### HENRY WARD BEECHER. His First Sermon After the Summ

Vacation-The Church Crowded-The Thirty-third anniversary of His Min-Intration in Pymouth Pulpit.

Special Disputed to The Chicago Pribus
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—There were no emp

in Plymouth Church this morning when Henry Ward Beccher rose in the pulpit to preach for the first time since the long summer vacation. ward Beecher rose in the pulpit to present for the first time since the long summer vacation. Every pew and alsie seat was occupied. Nearly 1,000 persons were standing in different parts of the floor and galleries, while more than that number tried to look into the building, and went away without doing so. Mr. Beecher showed no traces of his emeny,—hay-fever,—nor did he appear a day older than when he began his vacation in July. The pulpit and platform were loaded with flowers and floral designs. Mr. Beecher preached for one hour and three minutes, giving his listeners a plain, practical sermon on the necessity of a heart filled with the Holy Ghost in the preacher who proposes to lead souls to Christ. Having again argued that the great need of preachers and teachers was to have God in their hearts, Mr. Beecher closed the Bible, and, with lowered voice, announced that this was the thirty-third anniversary of his ministery. For thirty-third anniversary of his ministery. For thirty-three years, said he, "I have ministered in this place.—one whole generation. Those who were bubles when I came, I have seen bringing their babes to me to be baptized. Almost all those who were wy counsellors then have gone to their rest. Those who were young then have begun to show silver locks. There have been wonderful changes in the world since I began my ministry here, and I have stood through the whole. As for the years that remain, whether they be few or many, God knows I care not. I would be willing to give up my ministry and roll up my garments, not because I am an invalid, or defeated and wish to sink out of life, for I am a victor, and am consolous of stength; but I am willing to leave it all to be with Jesus. My church in Heaven is larger than my church on earth. If God pleases to keep me here longer I trust it may not be as an old trunk of a tree I have seen in an orchard, one-half dead. I pray I may have the power of the Holy Ghost, for the upbuilding of your Christian life, and when I can no longer lead you on and up may

# OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Imports and Experts for the Twelve Months Ended Ang. 31, 1880, as Compared with the Corresponding Months of the Previous Year.

Special Dispatch to The Onespo Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—Following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the United States for August, 1880,—being the second monthly statement of the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States:

The specie value of the imports of mer-

the imports and exports of the United States:

The specie value of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1880, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, is shown as follows:

Month. 1878-79, 1879-80, Increase.

September 37, 412,622 44, 224,873 5, 631,246
October 37, 429,897 47,780,142 10,339,245
October 37, 429,897 59,647,771 12,212,751
December 31,516,649 59,647,771 12,212,751
December 35,573,419 55,647,471 29,247,652
January 35,573,419 55,647,471 29,247,652
February 35,773,419 55,647,471 29,247,652
January 35,773,419 65,647,471 29,247,652
June 38,800,481 74,385,455 22,303,354
June 38,800,481 50,514,563 21,654,112
July 41,227,507 57,302,06 18,014,301
August 43,052,769 89,266,21 31,188,325

Total....\$713,085,486 \$884,249,278 \$151,163,810

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Pribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 8.—Last night a most terrific storm of rain and insil, accompanied by thunder and lightning, prevailed here. The lightning was unpleasantly familiar, striking several places in and around the city. The Hon.

THE FIRE RECORD.

RATHER EXPENSIVE CIGARS.
CINCINIATI, Oct. 3.—Two boys smokins cigars in an old stable near James Mack's ship-yard, on the river-front, in the castern portion of the city, this afternoon, dropped the stumps of the cigars in shavings, and the stable caught fire. The flames soon caught in Mack's property, and his extensive saw-mill, sash and blind factory, and a large quantity of lumber were burned. A number of dwellings were alightly damaged. Loss, \$22.000; insured for one-fourth that ancount in local companies. The heat was so intense that a number of firemen and John I. Covington, insurance adjuster, who lives near, were overcome by it.

The wind blowing toward the north kept the fire from reaching the boats in course of construction on the docks. The fire will not greatly delay the work on these boats, but other contracts to build must of course be delayed.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. MINNEAPOLIS, Ming., Oct. 3.—Early this mor building of the North Star Iron Works in this city, owned by Stern & Schlessinger. The building was entirely destroyed, with its machinery and contents, causing a loss of about \$19,000. The insurance was \$6,000 in the Ætna, Home, and other companies.

About the same time the billiard hall of Robert H. Morrison was burned, causing a loss of \$1,500, and endangering the family who occupied the same building. They were rescued with difficulty.

CHICAGO.

The siarm from Box 22 at 2:43 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, a frame building situated on the northwest corner of Thiriy-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The damage to the church is estimated at \$2.000, and to furniture \$800, which is fully covered by \$5,000 insurance in different

A FLOURING-MILL DAMAGED. Sr. LOUIS, Mc., Oct. 3.—The O'Failon flouring-mill, owned principally by N. G. Hart and H. C. Hart, Jr., corner of Fourth street and Chouseau avenue, took fire between 1 and 2 this morning, and the mill and stock were damaged \$31,000. Covered by insurance.

AT ST. PAUL, MINN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3.—A fire about 9 o'clock to-night destroyed a house and contents owned and occupied by C. T. Ward, and located on Summit avenue. The house was valued at \$8,000, and insured for \$2,000.

BOILER EXPLOSION. POMEROY, O., Oct. 3.—To-day one of the boilers of the Enterprise Flouring-Mill exploded, badly scalding two boys, James Fisher and Melton Arnold, who happened to be in the mill. None of the employes were hurt.

CASUALTIES.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 8.—The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne Road, due here at midpress on the Fort wayne Roan, due here at andnight, last night ran over and instantly killed
at Delphos two men who were asleep on the
track in a state of intoxication. One was William Quackenbush, 30 years old. He leaves a
wife and three children. The other was a young
mun known only as French, and had lived near
there for some time. He was regarded as a hard
character.

AT DULUTH, MINN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 3.—The machine-shop of Benton & Rich was destroyed by fire, with its contents, last night. Loss, \$10,000; insurance unknown.

THE WEATHER. INGTON, D. C., Oct. 4-1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, colder north to west winds rising barometer, areas of rain, with partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, light rains, fol

lowed by clearing, colder weather, southwest to northwest winds, and rising barometer, For the Upper Lake region, southerly to westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, slight rise followed by failing barometer, and stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair-weather, slowly-rising temperature, winds shifting to westerly and southerly, and during the day falling barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Fort Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

Caucago, Oct. 3. Time. | Ber. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | H'n. | Weather

6:18a. m. 20.021 56 87 N. H. 12 43 14. rain.
1a. m. 20.085 54 66 N. H. 13 45 14. rain.
1b:18a. m. 20.09 51 68 N. 15 14. rain.
12 p. m. 20.09 51 69 N. 15 15 14. rain.
15 p. m. 20.09 51 77 N. W. 6 12 Cloudy.

Stations.	2-18	Ther. 10: 18 p. m.	,Wind.	Rn	W'th'r
Albany	. 71	62	8., fresh		Clear.
Alpena Boise City	. 0	41	N. W., genue.		Fair.
Boise City		76	N. W., fresh.,	****	Cleur,
Breckinridge		43	S. gentle		
Buffalo	. 67	60	8., fresh		Clear.
miro	-1 73	1 Mg 1	N., brisk		Ci'dy.
Cheyenne.,	- 92	43	N. W., gentle.	****	Clear.
hicago	73 50 78	4	N. W., fresh	***	Cl'dy.
incinnati	a 78	. 9	8., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
leveland		60	B., fresh	****	
Davenport		51	N. W., fresh.,	****	Clear.
Denver					
Des Moines		#	N., fresh	96	M. main
Detroit		90	Calm		Clear.
Dodge City	- 50	District Co.	Catharine	X883	ETRRIPERA, C
Dubuque		48	S. W., gentle.	200	Fair.
Juluta	95	16	8, fresh		Cl'dy.
rie	73 EU-1319 SULL	36			Clear.
secanaba	- SE SE		Caim		CICAL
Fort Garry	1 70	40	Calm	****	Clear.
trand Haven.	53	Reside St	Charles		E.S. 2000 (1900)
ndianapolis		44	N. W., fresh.	166	L.rain.
Keokuk		17	N fresh	2.30	Clear.
A Crosse		3.76.6	N., fresh S. W., fresh	0.850	Jiear.
eavenworth.		- A	N., light	1	lear.
ouisville	1 77	67	S. W., gentle.	3003	Cl'dy.
dadison	1 61	41	N. fresh	24.2	ARIAT.
larggede		97	W. fresh N. W., brisk	2000	Jear.
demphis		60	N. W., brisk	.66	l'dy.
Milwaukee		45	N. W., fresh.		Clear.
Nashville	75	69	S. fresh	24.0	l'dy.
New Urleans	. 79	72	S. E., gentle.,	46	l'dy.
North Platte	62	47	N. W., gentle,	50.00	loar.
Omaha	. 22	45	N. W. gentle.		lear.
Oswego		62	N. W. gentle.		Clear.
Ploche	. 73	58	S. Harts	CALBELL	Cloar.
Pittsburg	. 77	66	S., fresh	****	Fair,
Port Huron	. 68	49	N., brisk	.13	L.rain.
lochester	74	86	S. fresh N. brisk W. tresh	.01	Clear.
accumento	.1 74	67	W., light brisk		Cle r.
alt Lake City.	. 13	60	W., light		Clear.
andusky	. 70	58	N. Drisk	****	Fair,
an Francisco.	. 63	- CO	W., Drisk,	**25	FORRY.
hreveport	. 78	68	N., light		Fuir.
pringfield	. 53	838823430	W. brisk N. light N. fresh N. fresh S. W. gentle. N. E. brisk	-10	Cloar.
Louis		- 50	N. Iresh	.30	Clear.
St. Paul		44	S. W. gentle.	****	Clear.
roledo	13	- 00	N. E. Drisk	.17	EL.rain
Vicksburg Virginia City	80	71	S., gentle., Calm		Cirdy.
Irginia City.	63	03	Calmeren		Ulear,
Winnemucca.		100	N. E., fresh		
ankwa	4 34	376			

ARCHIBALD FORBES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mr. Archibald Forbes, the New York, Oct. 3.—Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, who arrived in this city yesterday, is under an engagement to lecture through the United States to Mr. D'Oyley Carte. He will deliver his first lecture at Chickering Hall, in this city. From New York he will go through the New England States, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Central New York, Canada, Chicago, and the Far West. In appearance Mr. Forbes is above the middle hight, with a soldierly carriage, and the physique of an athlete. He is about 42 years of age.

SUICIDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Kenkuk, Ia., Oct. 3.—A Hellander living about one mile from this city, while in town iast evening, made four different attempts to take his own life, but each time his purposa was discovered, and he was prevented. He is thought to be insane. He was placed under arress, and will be closely watched until taken charge of by his friends.

THE INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 3.—A meeting was held at the
Court-House last evening under the auspices of
the Industrial League of Chicago, at which over
500 citizens attended. It was addressed by John
F. Scanlan, Secretary of the League.

BRITISH GOLD. MRW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Arizona, from Liver-pool, brought \$448,000 specie.

Rich in muscle-producing material beyond all other foods and medipines are Mait Bitters, THE PULPIT.

Religion and Education-Prof. Swing's Sermon Yesterday.

A Scathing Review of Ingersoll by the Rev. W. H. Knowlton.

The Needs of the Ministry-Inaugura Sermon of the Rev. W. F. Law-

Organization of a Union Church in Lake View.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

SERMON BY PROP. SWING.

regation-in the Central Church, his theme being "Religion and Education."

Honor and majesty are before him; strength and beauty are in his sanctuary.—Ps., zevi., 6.

It is delightful to find the idea and word sanctuary so far back in language that all hope is cut off that our particular house of worship is the one thus laden with encomium. Here and

tuary so far back in language that all hope is cut off that our particular house of worship is the one thus laden with encomium. Here and there men and women move along the streets solemnly or gayly to their own church, passing on their way other religious houses as though they were only base imitations of God's house. Catholic and Protestant point us to 'different piles of brick and stone and say there is the true sanctuary. Our extract from the Psain reminds us that each age has pointed to its place of praise and prayer, and has thus taught us that however good and true your religion or mine may be, there has always been away or mine may be, there has always been away from us and apart from our views an altar where other minds and hearts have enjoyed the solemnity and happiness of worship. It rebukes our excism and sectarianism that David, 3,000 years ago, knew of a sanctuary in which were honor and majesty, strength and beauty. Should you sit down to work out the four greatest qualities of your own form of religion you could not find greater terms than these: "Honor and majesty, strength and beauty." Our age would gladly use again the same form of eulogy; and this consent and harmouy of an old Jewish period and the present Christian period leads to the inference that the religion of man is something of great iment Christian period leads to the inference that
the religion of man is something of great importance in the aggregate of human experience.
That must be an amazing act of the mind or
soul of which ages far apart can affirm: "Honor
and majesty, strength and beauty." Either
quility would by itself endow a King or a State.
The human race has come to a good quality or
condition at last. In sad days it is difficult to
prove to our own hearts that the pageant called
human life should have been begun or should
have been continued; but in all calm and generous hours we cannot but feel that man as seen
in Europe and America, as seen in his home and is not make the control of the contr

significant processes of the formation of the control of the colores of this human peer, picture of said of great eigenees. In her risks the control of the colores of this human peer, picture of the formation of the colores of this human peer, picture of the formation of the colores of the

INGERSOLLISM.

for himself, what, by every law for opinion of a man's character and that we may know whether he is a we could trust as a friend or a reacher for our children,—what, I set the things mentioned, must be out upon the character and motives of the things mentioned, must be out upon the character and motives of soil, the man? What, as I before, but that he is even ish than his creed?—C.s. is who, assuming the position of a test advantage of his personal popular consequent open ears of his admiriles for facts, that he may gratify so ambition or spite, which latter we was Mr. Ingersoll's purpose, because fested as a candidate for nomina public office of trust on the ground delity, he swore by everything he by that henceforth he would devote ergies and talents to pulling down of the Christian faith. This is assir, in the lecture above referred he lived in Christ's time he would His friend. Look at and judge his character is and his motives But lest I be accused of replying merely by assertion, with regard to the statements quoted as comin Ingersoil, let us investigate the seriatim. And, first, speaking of C ples he says "They knew only Heb Ingersoil a fool?—cither that or a venturing a faise assertion for its class of men who be knew had not the matter for themselves and Br. So, but would take his say so for his For if there is any fact of his written, it is that Hebrew was poken language of the Disc that as a language it was as dead as it is in ours, current only among in the Temple ritual; that the Heb Ing language passed with the Ch ty, and that thenceforth the Syroafterwards the Greek, became mediums of Jewish ideas. And is soil says "they knew only Hebrew better when he said it. Second, ment was not written until hundrafter the Apostles were dust." takes at least 200 to make hundred the Apostles died about the year 10 well's assertion be true, therefore tament was not written until hundrafter the Apostles were dust." Ingersoil, being, what he daily, no ho, not even possible. To Ingersoil, being, what he clailingst

tainly it is not likely, not no, not even possible. In lagersoil, being, what he claidingstor of these things, saying Testament was not written unit years after the Apostics were duy stating for popular effect what hase, and the same with regard to about the Epistics, "that they a hobody and signed by the same p that everybody who has studie knows it." I reply that ever studied the subject knows that it shan one, or two of the Epistics is which their purpose can all intelligible, except as with the addresses and ear-mark gersoil names interpolations. The law found their way into both the Epistics, is no doubt true, and but they are not such passage render the rest meaningless with does it stand either to history, diperience that interpolators should interpolations and presserved, throughout the Epistics of English and the strikes truth to malice, a stances shown, and as in law instance mentioned, a stances shown, and as in law instance mentioned, a stances shown, and as in law instance mentioned, a stances shown, and as in law instance in an interpolation, "says instance in a star repeating being probably a narration of part of the dislog between Jesu man, he comes to the Cooncludition will be perfect, sell that the the poor, and come and folio one of those passages put is twent the Church got all little so the concentration of the second of the same care of the concentration when the Church got all little so the to the poor, and come and folio and of the same concentration o

INGERSOLLISM. William H. Knowlton, Rector of St.

reference of the man's creed equally reference on the my own, nor have I the et obe esteemed liberal, if the of the word be the correct one, ny preface, therefore, as defining my discovering to you the weakness of ture, as I am unable in face of open, and sentiments, and passions

unitority is, or at least has been, the wont or this min lagersoil. You cannot do it of them. Nor an you, no matter what your creed, imagine it or know it in any man and still believe his assections that he is pure in heart and motive. But this is Mr. Ingersoil, and therefore it was that i said I did not believe my dislike of the man whoily grounded in prejudice and superstition, only this, perhaps, they have led me to give too ready credence to information which may possibly be false. If so, I am sorry for the informers and myself and the injustice committed. But what I cannot be mistaken lin. at showing the impure character and malicious nature of the man, are those statements of his, in his public utterances, which are untrue, and which, being a man of historical research as he claims, he knew to be untrue when he uttered them, but which he was well aware and expected would be received as truth by the great majority of his audience. As for instance when in his tate lecture on the topic, "What Shall I Do to Be Saved?" he says the Disciples of Christ could not have written the Greek manuscript of the New Testament, because "they only knew Hebrew." Or, again, "All the Epistles are addressed to mobody, and they are signed by the same person, and all the addresses and all the saddresses and all the saddresses and sill the pretended ear-marks showing by whom they were written are simply interpolations, and whoever has studied the subject knows it." Or, still again, speaking of the record of Christ's dialog with the rich young man, and coming to the advice, "Sell whatever thou hast and give to poor and come and follow Me," he says. "Everybody knows that is an interpolation made in old times on some occasion when the Church got a little scarce of money and they wanteed to put in a new passage praising poverty." [i do not remember the exact word, but the above is the substance], Now, all these things, and many more of the same order, appearing in only one lecture, of which he has many of the same stamp, willful and m

Many a Protestant has went mes of the name of the name

close the upper gates which open to endice. They whom the creeds separate medice in the music.

The control of the creeds separate medice in the music.

The control of the creeds separate medice in the music.

Shall we not still look into this rich train anity? Beaudi in religion the outline of and life. The idea follows from the fact old is a loving Father and that man has a soul. An earthly parent would gladly loved child from death. The mother and are often rendered insane by powerless would call back his son or daughter to uch more will the Heavenly Father. He to blot out His loved ones. We need not upon an argument. It is enough for our to the the see in the religion of man the of another world. In our soarch crelations of religion to a mental develst, what can we find more influential than necessant roar, and voice, and mysten seems been a deeply thoughtful mind that drawn some part of its education, and less, and pathos from this strange cloud cests upon life's sunset. Those who have a future have generally cultivated an or else a reckless style of laughter and it those who have looked beyond the have risen to a higher happiness and to a reusceptibility of heart. In Christianity againsm, in the soul of Plato or Spincia, because the seed to the presence of its and resurrection. From one who lived mand resurrection. From one who lived mand from lifes:

owner, cease complaint and weep no more is friends are not dead, but gone before, da stage or two upon that road ou must travel in the steps they trod. The intervent in the steps that had, and neighbors, and contemporaries id writer were all looking out with more fixed that had a morning. From the Greek that had a morning. From the Greek he far-off German, and hear Mozart reat his requirem be played once more to ris:

copinion of a man's charster and motives, so that we may know whether he is a man whom we could trust as a friend or a partner, or a teacher for our children,—what, I say, in face of the things mentioned, must be our judgment upon the character and motives of Mr. Ingresol perfore, but that he is even more devilible than his creed?—Cs is any man who, assuming the position of a teacher, takes advantage of his personal popularity and the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his admirers to state his of the consequent open cars of his motives how subtine. But lest I be accused of replying to assertion his first of his part of his his of his distance of his distance his his distance

the far-off German, and hear Mozart reat his requiem be played once more to rea:

thy labor is o'er,

sp is now bound for the untredden shore,

ap is now bound for the untredden shore,

to the more cheerful words of Kir
peaking for the English world:

if the heavenly scenes of peace,

bere the storms of passion cease!

the shorms of passion cease!

the shorms of passion cease!

the heavenly scenes of peace,

bere the storms of passion cease!

the shorms of passion cease!

the shorms of passion cease!

the schoolhouse and forming a part of

ssoons and blending with all our sweetes

to be should be definit christiani
we ponder upon those things and note,

and scientific, and mercenary our pub
sole in the schools a definit Christiani
we ponder upon these things and note,

and scientific, and mercenary our pub
sone and utter her eloquence, and sing

c, and sound her deep mysteries where

of the young are just entering into the

did of life. These are lessons of the

y sacred alike to Jew and Gentile,

and Without a God, and full, perhapa
a without a God, and full, perhapa
are the market-place alone, but also

strength and beauty of God's altani
outh of our era should also be per
leok back at last and say with grati
are fathers taught us the lessons and

story of a second life."

more trait of religion I would ask the

of those who are in life's outset and

g toward atheism and plety, not know
to select. Behold how Nature deco
he leaves nothing unadorned. Her

dile, her evening clouds are painted

iner no art can imitate, her plant

her hirds have pictured feathers,

so of her minutest insects are

postry of Kings. Into such a world

in, and he is encompassed by counties

the same beautiful; and, amid thes

and must clousence and musta, its mys
world to come, its reunion of friend

h. all cambine to make it seems part world to come, its reunion of friends, and cavelopment which God placed loved children. The four graced by the Habrew poet, bottor and trength and beauty, are indeed in us. They are as perpetual as human uman hope. These four colors will be the colors will be

no would show mere inconsistencies asy be the result of ignorance. Such mis-one pleasantly and with profit with ma-fler the evidently malicious state

sesame to its treasury. His friend, the friend of the friend of sinners, the friend of Him who had not where to lay His head, who never used His gift and powers for His own emolument and comfort, but always and uncessingly for others. Yes, for once I believe Mr. Ingersoil. He would have been his friend. Jesus had just one such friend. He carried the bag, and his name was Judas Iscariot.

But enough for Ingersoil, the man, the blasphemer, the filth-dispenser, the willful falsifier of facts, but for whose brilliant salises of wit and sarcasm would live unknown in the arena where fair argument is the sword of conviction. Enough of him, I say, and let us now turn for a few moments to the less disgusting topic of the issue which bears his name. No God, no Christ, no hope of immortality: the right to attack, ruthless of all feeling, men's most sacred convictions; to tear down existing institutions without filling their place, and for men to do what they will, because they like it.

guisting topic of the issuit which oears als saine. No God, no Christ, no hope of immortality; the right to attack, ruthless of all feeling, men's most sacred convictions; to tear down existing institutions without filling their place, and for men to do what they will, because they like it. This is ingersollism, and to be easily proven out of sayings of his over which no rock of the mere morality of his boasts, can throw the hiding shadow. "If there be a God I do not know Him," because no need. Hear him further, "No immortality." Listen to his wall over the grave of a departed brother: "The right to stack, ruthless of all feeling, men's most scored convictions." Hear him naming my God and your God—Him whom we esteem our Father, a murderer, an adulterer, and a thiet. "The right to tear down existing institutions without filling their place." See him striving to instil into the hearts of the young a hatred for the house wherein, whether the teachings given them were false or true, the widow, the orphan, the neglected, the poor in purse and spirit, have found the only consolation this world affords for the inequalities of fortune. "And the right for men to do what they will because they like it." These are his words. Mark their logic. He has a right to think, because I like it. These are his words. Mark their logic. He has a right to steal, because I like it. to lie like his lingersoil, because I like it. to disregard every law human and divino, because I like it. These are his words. Mark their logic. He has a right to steal, because I like it. to lie like him his words affords for the inequalities of fortune in the his words of morality with which Mr. Ingersoil pretends that he would replace the battlement of the Christian's hope and Heaven? As an individual who once had the advantages of a Christian training and was taught to like that which was pure, and beautiful, and good, Mr. Ingersoil may do what he does "because he likes it," and society never find occasion to consign him to pricos walls; but turn his doc

what is the first the common property of exercises, when make it their believes they like it and the read of the word of their is that it downstant into the word of the common little measure they do not and what me had injusted and the property in the case of the word of the property in the case of the word of the property in the case of the word of the property in the case of the common property of creek words and the property in the case of the common property of every wordships and then it is that a control to the common property of every wordships and then it is the common property of every wordships and then it is the common property of every wordships and then it is the common property of every wordships and the common property of every wor

the storms of inndelism and opposition to God beat pitilesly as they may, yet will we fear no evil. for the life is our assurance of faith, and reason too, that as in times past so in times to come the religion we profess shall ever prove to the weary, the wandering, the desolate, the grief-stricken, as the shadow of a great rock in

INGERSOLL. HIS LECTURE REVIEWED BY THE REV. E. I. GALVIN.

But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts and But sanotify the Lord God in your hearts and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.—I. Peter, iit., 15.

There is only one way, the preacher said, in which Christians can sanotify God in their hearts, and that is by keeping them ever open in reverent love of His truth and holiness, which is their most reasonable and acceptable service. It is not the mere act of ceremonial which consecrates the Church; it is carnest, God-loving souls who give their best endeavors to build up righteous lives among their fellowmen.

God-fowing souls who give their best endeavors to build up righteous lives among their fellowmen.

In the discussion of the sublime truths of religion there is a strong temptation to use arguments chiefly with a view to gaining the victory, and in every community there are people who relish nothing so much as controversy, and whose minds thus are more in ent upon the question of who will win the battle than of finding the truth. Still, in the words of the text, a Christian shall be ready to give an answer to every man that asketh the reason of the hope, or faith, that is in him.

The preacher believed that good would come out of Mr. Ingersoil's recent address. Agitation is wholesome, stagnation is death; and if the discourse only stirred up the minds of the people to a more thorough consideration of the subject, so that they might be able to give a clear reason for the hope that is in them, it would have served a good purpose. If there were those who were simply holding to a traditional faith, and receiving without question what their fathers tausht them, it might incite them to put the taculties which God had given them into healthful action. Oue thing was sure, that Christianity in its essence is able to bear all the critical examinations to which men's inquiry may subject it, and to the unbiased mind it will come out a brighter, more precious reality the more thoroughly it is put to the test.

In reviewing Mr. Ingersoil's lecture the preacher took as the key to his strong negations his aversion to the teachings of a rig,d, dugmatic theology contained in widely-adopted creeds. Under this feeling of antagonism to dogmas he was led to call in question the authenticity of the Gospel records upon which the

as the Disciples of Christ Knew only Hebrew. The preacher showed that in both statements Mr. Ingersoil made a very palpable error, but he was still further astray when he insisted that the Gospel of St. Matthew contained not a word about bolieving anything as being essential to salvation. He said it was the Gospel of deed, but not of bolief. If he meant that Jesus did not put His religious teachings into dogmatic formulæ and require all men to believe them in that form, he was, in the preacher's opinion, right; but if he meant that the Gospels do not teach the necessity of belief in moral and spiritual principles, he lost sight of she underlying spirit of Christian doctrines. The Gospels did teach men to believe in their vital need of salvation, not from the wrath of God, not from retribution of their sins, but from the terrible dominion of sin itself. It makes a direct and personal appeal to every man's conet that Mr. Ingersoll com

light—without offering a say in page of its Christianity has filled the world with self-denying men and women who have some forth doing good, leaving sli the world b follow Christ; it is the hope, comfort, and complation of millions; the sustainer of sorrow and the stay of age. What is Mr. Ingersoli going to give in place of

A UNION CHURCH.

avenue street-car line. About a year ago Mr. school supplies, erected tion of Lincoln and Wrig large building, in white

school supplies, erected as the intersection of Lincoln and Wrightwood avenues a large building, in which his extensive publishing business a carried on. From this building are issued upwards of twenty distinct publications, employing about 125 persons. The occupation of the new and extensive car-stables of the North Cheage Railway Company at this point has also added largely to the population, while the nearest churches are from haif a mile to a mile distant:

With a view to the accommodation of the neigraborhood, Mr. Cook, in everling his building, made of the upper story a very commodious and attractive hail, with a seating capacity of Su, and divided by folding surtisons into four rooms of equal size for small gatherings. In this hail retirious services have been held for the past year on Sunday evenings, and a large and dourishing Sunday school has been conducted under the direction of a committee of members of several of the scarnet Evangelical churches. The Rev. C. S. Poud occupied the desk for several months, and since his removal to Ohio his place has been filled by the Rev. Farel H rt. It has been decided by the Committee in charge to organize a sion church, and the services yesterday were to this end. The morning services were conducted by the pastor, Mr. Hart, and the sermon was preached by the Bev. W. F. Crafts, late pastor of Trinity M. E. Church.

Mr. Crafts, after preaching a five-minutes' sermon to children, according to his usual custom in Sunday morning services, read a part of Sphesians, iv., S.—announcing is his subject, "The great unities of Christianity,—the unity in Trinity of God; the unity in variety of the Bible; the unity in diversity of all Chast's true followers." In one grand system, he said, all parts of our eligion are arransed, the different Bible-writers and the different branches of Christis true Church revolving in different orbits, but all of them governed and illuminated by the same Sun of Righteousness, and all from different seand-points centralized and united by the gra

thorify is by no means broken, and with these three (rospels and Luke's second book, the Acts, we are able to examine Christ's teachings as given by Himself and those who were daily with Him, and in those who were daily with Him, and in those teachings salvation by faith is gradually (because of man's slowness of beart) but fully revealed as an essential to salvation—saving faith including, when all the Gospel teachings on this point are combined: (1) the belief of the intellect; (2) the assent of the will; (3) the trust of the heart; (4) the faithfulness of the life. It is such a faith which all Evangelical Churches of to-day proclaim as the four-arched bridge to Heaven, with which in all its parts its impossible to please God or to be with Him ferever.

On the unity in diversity of Christians the speaker said: "As the unity in variety of the Bible—the same great truths being presented in history, biography, poetry, law, and precepts—adapts the Scriptures to reach if ar greater variety of minds than if it were all history, or all poetry, or all precept, so the variety of the Christian forms of worship and Church governments enables us to reach a greater variety of persons with the Gospel than if all chauches bunds it pro-

fir, a clatter in the oak, a patter as of coming rain in the aspen. So the Spirit of God, which is compared to the wind that bloweth where it listeth, comes upon the hearts of a community, and what diversity of operations are the result of that one Spirit,—silence in one, shouting in another; tears on one face, sunny joy on another. Let us allow the diversity which is providentially ordered by differences of temperament and training, seeking only for unity in the spirit.

At Pentecost, when three thousand men, of different languages, had been converted and returned to their bomes, if outward uniformity in religion had been essential, a miracle would have been wrought in their tongues as that every one should tell of his conversion in the same language and with the same words. Rather than that, some told the story with tears in the language of the Cretes, and others with smiles in the tongue of the Arabians, and others with shoutings in the language of the Elamites. There was unity in experience but diversity in experience but diversity in experience but diversity in experience of the religious life in one form of worship and government, and another in another,—a mere diversity of denominational language in expressing the same great central truths of the Gospel, in which Christians are one in fact, and should be more and more one in spirit. Heaven shall perfect our unity. The Quaker will be no more gratified than others about him when there is "silence in Heaven for half an hour"; and the Presbyterian will be no louder than others in sending up ascriptions of majesty and power and glory to Him who sits upon the throne; and the Methodist's voice will not rise above the others when there goes up the shout of "Amen" and "Alleluia." Let us by union churches in communities where there is a congregation for but one church, as here, and by unity of spirit everywhere, bring as much of the beavenly unity as possible into the earthly relations of those interested in the proposed organization was held and a committee of fi

AND THE REV. C. Perrin preached last evening in the Western Avenue Baptist Church, from the following text:

"He that is first in his own cause security in the following text:

The reverend gentleman said that Christians believe that God has made two revelations, one in Nature and one in Holy Scripture. The Book of Nature and one in Holy Scripture. The Book of Nature declares His natural attributes—His electronal overage and one in Holy Scripture. The Book of Nature declares His natural attributes—His electronal overage and consequently is silent in regard to the plan of redemption, to which the second to the plan of redemption, to which the second to the plan of redemption, to which the second to the plan of redemption, to which the second in the second to the plan of redemption, to which the second in the second to the plan of redemption, to which the second in the seco

ASCENSION CHURCH.

COMPLETION OF THE POUNDATION OF THE NEW assets \$120.58. There was good real lieve that the walls could ried to a sufficient hight

on a temporary roof, and give the building for use next autumn, for about \$11,000. The mouthly offerings now yielded \$180, the mite chests should yield another \$100, and the Committee were convinced that the \$11,000 could be raised between this and next Michaelmas if every one would do his part in some way or another of giving. They recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

\*Res-Revol.\*\* That the bead of every family in the parish be asked to take a mite-box for the new church and to keep it in a conspicuous place in the house. the house.

Resolved, That every member of the parish having any income be asked to promise to give, according to his or her best ability, some definit amount before the 1st day of October, 1881, to be paid as they may choose to specify, and we would strongly recommend the monthly offering

be paid as they may be paid as they may be paid as they may be would strongly recommend the monthly offering plan in this connection.

Resolved. As the most important and useful thing of all, that every parishioner and friend of the parish be urged to use every day the collect for the new church.

The report was concurred in, and the meeting then adjourned.

SERMONS IN BRIEF. THE REV. CHARLES S. LESTER ched yesterday morning in St. Paul's copal Church, corner Hyde Park avenue and Forty-ninth street, taking as his text the collowing: "When He had thus spoken, He wash in the pool of Siloam (which is by interpretation, Sent). He went his way therefore and washed, and came seeing."—John, tz., 6 and The argument of the discourse was that the opening of the eyes of the people to the Christian religion was like the opening of the blind

been baptized, 117 deaths had occurred, 642 persons had been received into the Church on profession of faith, and 881 had been received by letters, making a total of 1,523 accessions to the Church.

Another item of interest was, that 180 persons had been joined in marriage by him.

Many things were mentioned in the discourse to show the ties that bind the hearts of the pastor and people together in their church home, and how the Lord had sustained them in times of temptation and trial because of their Christian home life, giving them a foretaste of Heaven which can be obtained in no other as in church family life. Great stress was put upon the social prayer-meetings of the church, and their importance to individual believers.

Heaven which can be obtained in no other as in church family life. Great stress was put upon the social prayer-meetings of the church, and their importance to individual believers.

\*\*A Father Who Melted.\*\*

\*\*Detriet Free Press.\*\*

The other evening a citizen of Detroit beckoned to his it-year-oid son to follow him to the woodshed, and when they had arrived there he began:

"Now, young man, you have been fighting again! How many times have! told you that it is disgraceful to fight?"

"Oh, father, this wasn't about marbles or anything of the kind," replied the boy.

"I can't help it. As a Christian man it is my duty to bring up my whildren to fear the Lord. Take off your coat!"

"But, father, the boy I was fighting with called me names."

"Oh at help it. Calling names don't hurt anyone. Off with that coat!"

"He said I was the son of a wire-puller."

"What! what! ethat?"

"And he said you was an office-hunter!"

"What! what loafer dared make that assertion?"

"It made me awful mad, but I didn't say anything. Then he called you a hireling."

"Called me a hireling! Why, I'd like to get my hands on him!" puffed the old gent.

"Yes, and he said you was a political lickspittle!"

"Land o' gracious! but wouldn't I like to my hands on him!" puffed the old gent.

"Yes, and he said you was a political lickspittle!"

"Land o' gracious! but wouldn't I like to have the training of that boy for about five minutes!" wheezed the old man as he hopped around.

"I put up with that," continued the boy, and then he said you laid your pipes for office and got left by a large majority. I couldn't stand it to hear you abused by one of the magilgmant opposition!"

"My son," said the father, as he felt for half a dollar with one hand and wiped his eyes with the other, "you may go out and buy you two pounds of candy. The Bible says it is wrong to fight, but the Bible must make allowance for political campaigns and the vile slanders of the other party. I only brought you out here to talk to you, and now you can put on your cout and run a

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFF

THE TRIBUNE MEANCH OFF'S

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16 ELDRIDGE COUNT FRONT PARLOR, FAMity and single rooms with board.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AN ETHYST PIN ENCIRCLED WITH pearls, with a forget-me-not design in small dismonds in the center of the stone. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Room 284 Palmer House.

LOST SATURDAY, A ROLL, OF BILLS, FIVES, tens, and twenties, on Kinzie or on Wellseyl, near Wellseyl Depot or on Wankegan train. Finder may keep his reward and will greatly oblice by returning balance to bookkneper at Z. O. & Son. 35 East Kinzte. Dalance to bookkeeper at 2. 0. 2 cost, as bear states.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING—IN VICINITY OF
Monroe-st and Western-av., a red-wheeted, sidebar top-buggy, Brawsier make. A liberal reward will
be paid if returned to owner, H. C. FOREMAN, 98
Madison-st.

LOST—SUNDAY. BETWEEN 12 AND 2 P. M.,
Tom Sild Indians-av., small red terrier slut, with
taff and ears elipped; was seen following a gentleman. Please return and receive reward. PUN AWAY-OCT. I. FROM THE CORNER OF
Western-av. and Polk-st., a medium-sized bay
horse, with part of sungle narness. Any one returning the same to 637 West Madison-st. will be suitably
rewarded.

A T JOHN MITCHELL'S, 195 EAST WASHING-tion-at., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made. exchange. Cash advances made.

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NOTICE—A VERY NICE SADDLE HORSE FOR sale, bay color, and very styliah, gentle, for a lady or gentleman, and sold for no fault. Can be seen at stable on bherman-st, pear the Grand Facilic Hotel.

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TO ANY PARTIES WANTING

We have been taking quite a number of the above in exchange for new instruments, and we are overstocked with them. They must be sold to make room for other stock. We will sell on installments if required, at prices that dely comm. We KIMBALL.

Corner of State and Adams-sts. WILL EXCHANGE MY HOUSE AND LOT, SIT-arted on South La Salle-st. near Thirty-fith, also principal part of my furniture, for vacant property on South Side, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth. Address B. SCHERMERHORN, & Washington-st. TO EXCHANGE—UNINCEMPBERD LOTS IN Nerwood Park for horses, buggies, Plano, organ, gold watches, or any they you may have to dispose of. Address A. T. HIMES, Mason City, III.

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Vite-man as coachman and take general cool gentieman's place, and vife either as in cool or isuadress. Can furnish good reference and former employers. Please addr. Tribune office. OTUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN vate family. Have ten years' experience is usiness. Speak English and Cerman. Address 'ribune omce. ng man (Swede), good English, to t and buggles. 2818 South Dearborn-

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Ing a good business, northeast corner of Adams
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Hooley's Theatre. reet, between Clark and La Salle. awrence Barrett, "Julius Casar."

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Monroe. ullough. "Virginius." McVicker's Theatre. treet, between State and Dearborn. En-f Denman Thompson. "Joshua Whit-

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. I. KNIGHTS EMPLAR—Attention, Sir Knights of Apollo—You as hereby notified to attend a stated Conclave of pollo Commandery Tuesday evening, Oct. à 1880, at Octoor, Matters of vitel importance will come bere the Commandery, and it is expected that every ember will be present. By order of the Eminent on mander.

H. S. TIFFANY, Mecorder.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1880.

In a fight Saturday evening at Massillon, L., between Alexander McKusick and John lairs the latter was out across the throat with a zor, and died in fifteen minutes. Two Boys in Cincinnati went out to smoke

ne cigars on the sly, and dropped the lighted raps in some shavings, and the result was the struction of property valued at \$50,000. Two DBUNKEN men near Delphos, Ind., selected the railroad track as a soft spot on which to lie down and sleep themselves sober, and a passing train interrupted their repose and sent them both into eternity.

Two sons of well-known and respe

The severe storm which prevailed in this Saturday night extended to portions of gan and did great damage. In the vicinity using and Battle Creek the wind, rain, and lightning resulted in many mishaps to build horses, and cattle.

THE Hop. Schuyler Colfax addresse a large Republican mass-meeting Saturday night at Mishawaka, Ind., delivering a most excellent speech, in which he gave abundant reason why the country should at this particular time "let well enough aione."

Some despicable villain, at present unknown, laid a mine to explode the Recorder's office in the Court-House at Ottawa, Ill., and then set fire to the premises, his purpose evidently being to destroy the record-books and instruments on file. The fire was put out before the explosion took place, else all the inmates of the explusion took place, else all the inmates of the jail on the floor below would have been

THE militia organizations located in this city will parade on the 9th of this month, the anniversary of the great fire of 1871. In view of the fact that the citizen-soldiers of Chicago the fact that the citizen-soldiers of Chicago have not had a general street-parade for some-thing over a year, it is hoped and expected that business-men will very generally grant leave on this occasion to such of their employes as are connected with the different organizations.

The Republican primary meetings for the election of delegates to the County Convention take place to-day from 4 to 7 p. m. We print elsewhere a list of the polling-places in all the wards, and would earnestly remind Republican voters that the way to make sure of good nominations at the way to make sure of good nominations at the Convention to-morrow is to attend the primaries to-day and exercise a careful and intelligent choice in the selection of delegates. It will be easier to prevent bad nominations to-day than it will be to-morrow.

The call for a Mass Convention of Union

eterans at Indianapolis on the 7th of this porth, issued by the Union Veterans' National Committee, contains this meaty presentment of the case: "This is not the first time that the Union blue has been used as a decoy to draw the Union soldier into a Rebel ambush. It is the old fight again. Upon the issue of the contest depends the question whether history shall vindicate you or your opponents—whether you or they were fighting on the right side. At such a time, and in such a contest, the Union vaterans. ey were fighting on the right side. At such a ne, and in such a contest, the Union voterans ust not tagether." Realizing that for the first ne since the close of the War ther are comised to face a Soild South, the Union veterans il more than ever feel the necessity of standy shoulder to shoulder in voting as they

Prof. Swing yesterday preached at the Central Church on "Religion and Education"; he Rev. William H. Knowlton, Rector of St. Andrew a Protestant Episcopal Church, preached in "Ingersoll and Ingersollism," and certainly mocceeded in handling without gloves the famous rec-thinker and his recent lecture; the Rev. L. I. Galvin, of the Third Unitarian Church,

W York, Dr. D. L. Spaulding and

THE boss "mule-buyer" of the Democracy visited Cincinnati yesterday and held a secret conference with some of the local candidates and party managers. It is not difficult to surmise the mission of Chairman Baruum, who is not the sort of man to fool away his time in Cincinnati when his corriers are not presently as surmise the mission of Chairman Baruum, who is not the sort of man to fool away his time in Cincinnati when his services are so urgently required in Indians. It means undoubtedly that a large amount of maquey is to be thrown secretly into four or five close or doubtful districts in Ohio, where in the absence of frand the Republicans are quite certain to elect their Congressmen, and that Barnum, well knowing that Ohio is hopelesly Republican as a State, has shrewdly determined to steal a march on these districts in the hope of preserving the small Democratic majority in the Lower House, no matter how the Presidential election terminates. Large sums of money have been collected by the Democratic National Committee, osiensibly for the purpose of capturing Ohio at the October election, but in reality, it is believed, to influence the result in Congressional districts that are legitimately Republican by small majorities. The number of possible Democratic importations from Kentucky for this purpose is only limited by the amount of money that can be procured to pay the expenses of the colonization plan, and Barnum's presence in Cincinnati at this time indicates that he came prepared to furnish all that is needed. Ohio Republicans, however, are on the alert, and it will be a bad day for Kentucky visitors if they attempt to earn their wages a wask from to moreow.

visitors if they attempt to earn their wages week from to-morrow. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

A writer in the current number of th International Review has an essay on "The Philosophy of the Presidential Election. With the usual assurance of a speculative philosopher, he indulges in prophecy, and declares that "the signs of the times point to an exceedingly close contest in November, resulting in the election of a Demo-cratic President." The latter part of this assumption is not warranted by the present "signs of the times," provided they are in terpreted in accordance with the logic of facts and of common sense rather than by any arbitrary rules or dogmas of philosophi

and theoretic politics.

The writer assumes as the foundation on which to build his structure of Republican defeat the following things: 1. That the political parties which divide the country are the embodiments of the progressive (Republican) and conservative (Democratic) elements which make up the Nation. 2. That the Republican party has built up a govern-mental system which can never be overthrown. 3. That the political creed of the Republicans of to-day is, an economic one only (?). 4. That it was not upon such issues that the party rose to power, nor by such was it sustained. 5. That there is no question of National importance 6. That New York is to be carried, being the only "doubtful" State, upon the "Southern issue," upon which the last State campaign was made. 7. That the silent processes of reaction from the tremendous effort of the Civil War are surely carrying the Government back into Democratic control. 8. That the Republicans have no substitute for the "Southern issue" question with which to "stimulate the reasoning and progressive political energies of the people to a point necessary to carry the next election."

These are in brief Mr. Mills' assumptions from which be draws as a conclusion the success of the Democratic party. There is success of the Democratic party. There is but one way to avoid the result: "The Re-publican party must convince the people not only that the Democratic party is unsafe, but that there are living questions and press-ing issues with which they alone are compe-tent to deal." As this is exactly what the Republican party now is doing, in the press, from the stump, and by the circulation of documents, the prophecy is discredited from the start. Inasmuch as the Republicans are actively and energetically doing the very thing he himself says is the one and only way to avoid defeat, his argument acts like a boomerang, which returns to injure the un-

skillful wielder. He also says, and in this we heartily agree

He also says, and in this we heartily agree with him:

The Republicans must show that the finances are still in danger. They must demonstrate that they, as the authors of the tariff, are best fitted to reform, revise, and reduce it, and to make it equal, just, and constitutional; because in this way alone can sudden free trade and consequent industrial convulsion be avoided. They must show that they realize the advantage which a party that has been long in power has to reform and improve the Civil Service, and that Democratic victory would produce confusion, scandal, reaction, and general disturbance in the administration of the public offices. In these questions lie the strongholds of the Republican party. The candidate and the policy of their opponents are alike negative.

It would be difficult to state more clearly It would be difficult to state more clearly

or more definitly the very points to which the most attention has been paid by Republican orators. Resumption brought prosperity. Yet resumption was only carried sistent opposition on the part of the Den cratic party. What would be done with the ariff is well indicated by the nature of the bills introduced for its revision and now on the Speaker's table, and which have been fully analyzed heretofore. It is hardly consistent to suppose that the present prosperity of the industries of the United States and the depression of British manufacturing interests is entirely satisfactory to the latter, and when they seek to aid or comfort the enemy at this time it is pretty evident that it is only done that they may derive some advantage themselves. This can only come from a radical change from our present prosperous times. But the English monkey will not scruple to employ the Democratic cat to pull out his chestnuts. On the Civil-Service question the Republican plat-form says "that the reform of the Civil Serv-ice should be thorough, radical, and complete, . . and that Congress shall so legis-late that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.' One of the first qualifications of "fitness" for office is experience and acquaintance with the duties of the position to be filled.

Does any one-does even our philosophipolitician—question what would be the policy of the Democratic party, who first formulated and carried into practice the loctrine "to the victors belong the spoils"? The party cannot rise superior to its constitent parts. And the working bulk of the Democratic party to-day is but a horde of ravenous, famished office-seekers. Actions speak louder than words. Judge what would be done by what they have already

tunity. So much for the methods by which success is to be obtained. The political Wiseman has spoken. Defeat is certain, he says, unless

As to the premises from which the writer drew his conclusion, they are practically nullified by his own final statement. He says: "Certain conditions must inevitably produce a certain result, unless you do something different, which you are now doing?" We might except to the definition of the term "conservative" as applied to the Democratic party to distinguish it from the Republican since the War.

natural results of defeat. Nor has the Republican party yet anchored its "governmental system" so securely that the storm of a Demo-Confederate victory would not tear it from its moorings and send it drifting

The system of the Demo-Confederate victory would not tear it from its moorings and send it drifting.

It is not so very long since the country on an unknown sea. Nor is it strictly accurate to say that the principal articles of the Republican platform "relate to economic subjects." It depends considerably on what definition of "economic" the essayist has adopted. The Republican party rose to power on the question of slavery; it retained power to put down the Democrafic rebellion which sought to destroy the National existence; it has remained in power and been sustained by the people in order that the results of the War might not be nullified and the billions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives proven to have been sacrificed uselesly, and it proposes to remain in power until all danger from an unrepentant, sullen, plotting foe is forever laid at rest, and curate to say that the principal articles of the Republican platform "relate to economic subjects." It depends considerably on what definition of "economic" the essayist has adopted. The Republican party rose to sullen, plotting foe is forever laid at rest, and

ssues of the War forever buried. The other statements made by Mr. Mills practically refute themselves. That the elec tion will be a close one is quite possible. It is impossible to tell what a party will do to obtain power when it is willing to talk "soft money" in the East and "hard money" in the West, when it accumulates Southern claims bills and permits its orators in the South to exultingly tell their eager listeners that they will be paid when their party comes into power, and then compels its can didate to deny any intention or desire o paying "Rebel" claims in order to satisfy the North. The stream cannot rise higher than its source, and the candidate must obey the will of the party that elects him. Mr. Mills will also remember that the things most easily demonstrated and proven theoretically are often the least likely to be facts in the

game called politics.

If we read "the signs of the times" aright, the Republican party will elect their candidates in November next. They have the good sense and the thinking, reasoning element on their side. But the battle will not be won by brass bands, nor hired marchers, nor by mere talk. It will be won by bringing home to every man who has a vote knowledge and conviction of the evident dangers of Democratic success, the full meaning of their success, and by doing exactly what Mr. Mills says is the one way to avoid defeat, "by convincing the people not only that the Democratic party is unsafe, but that there are living questions and pressing issues with which they alone are compet

REBEL CLAIMS. After the conclusion of his great speech desivered at Chicago on the eye of his death, the late Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, in conversation with friends about the canvass of 1879, said: "This canvass is only preparatory to that larger canvass of 1880 whose results are to determine the character of our institutions for a generation to come." In his speech at McCormick Hall, Mr. Chandler graphically described the scenes in the Senate chamber upon the occasion of his first entrance there and his return eighteen years later, showing thereby that the repre sentatives of the South upon both occasio were actuated by similar sentiments of hostility to the Union. Mr. Chandler was a keen observer, and among other things he observed that one darling purpose of the South was to "get even" with the North by compelling the Nation to pay the Southern people the full amount of their War losses.

On this point he said: On this point he said:

These Rebel States are solid,—solid for repudiating your debt, solid for paying these Rebel claims; they have repudiated their individual debts through the Bankrupt, law; they have repudiated their State debts by scaling, and then refusing to pay the interest on what has been scaled; they have repudiated their municipal debts by repealing the charters of their cities, towns, and villages. And do you think they are more anxious to pay the debt contracted for their subjugation than they are no av their own honest debts? I tell you, no! to pay their own honest debts? I tell you, no! They mean repudiantion, and do not mean that your own debt shall be of any more value than their own. When you trust them you are making a mistake, and I do not believe you will ever do it again.

Will the people of the North make a mistake? Will they give the South an oppor-tunity to tax them for the payment of Rebel claims? Will they give the South an opportunity to complete its career of repudiation by repudiating the National debt?

It is a common delusion that Rebel claims

for losses are barred by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The clause of this amendment touching the subject is as follows: "But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay ony debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave." There are bills now pending in Con-gress for the payment of hundreds of millons of do llars which are not barred by the quoted clause of the amendment.

Harper's Weckly states tersely the exact legal situation with regard to the Rebel claims which the Solid South proposes to ax the country to pay whenever the Democratic party shall have secured full control

of the Government:

The claims in question are those for property belonging to Rebels which was destroyed in suppressing the Rebellion. Claims which have been allowed by a Republican Congress are those of loyal Union men whose property was appropriated by the army. The distinction between the parties upon this subject is this: The Republicans have paid the claims of loyal Union men, while the Democrats would pay the claims of Rebels whose property was destroyed in prosecuting the War. This, however, is impossible under existing laws, and therefore, as Mr. Edmunds points out in his letter, which has been widely published, the Democrats have attempted to repeal this distinction in the law, and, should they obtain control of the executive as well as the legislative branch of the Government, they would at once repeal the distinction. When Mr. Tilden said that if he became the head of the Executive Department he would not coperate in the repeal, it proved that he believed there was a general apprehension of such an intention upon the part of "the South," or the Democratic party, and the fact of such an intention upon the part of "the South." to his election. Mr. Edmunds shows also that pensions are not prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment, and if "the South," or the Democratic party, should obtain control of the Government, and choose to pension those of their number who tried to destroy it, there is no constitutional barrier. Those who vote for Gen. Hancock will vote to pass the Democratic bills now pending in Congress to repeal the distinction between loyal and disloyal claimants.

Whenever a Democratic crafter states that of the Government:

Whenever a Democratic orator states that that are known as Rebel claims are barred by the Fourteenth Amendment, in plain English, he lies, and he knows that he lies. But this is precisely what Democrats are stating on the stump every day, and they continue to make such false statements notwithstanding Hancock admits by his letter, promising to veto bills for Rebel claims, that such bills may be legally passed by a Democratic Congress. The question is not, Would Hancock veto bills for Rebel claims, and so save the country from the misrule of the party which supports him and which he supports? It is, Will the country trust a party which has the design, as soon as it shall achieve power, to rob the North for the benefit of men who fifteen years ago tried to shoot the Government to death and one year ago tried to starve it to death? That the Democratic party entertains this design is evident from the fact that it has sought to repeal laws placed upon the statute-books by Republican Congressmen barring Rebel claims. The Fourteenth Amendment does not bar Rebel claims, but laws passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President do bar their payment; and Democrats in Congress have tried to re-peal these laws. No better evidence of the

It is not so very long since the country had a Democratic President,—only twenty years ago. The South controlled the Democriminal than the proposition to pay a parcel of Rebel claims. What reason have you to believe, citizens of the North, that Gen. Hancock will be more firm in resisting Southern dictation than James the Democratic President twenty years ago:
"Let us destroy the Government of which
you are the chief executive officer." And
Mr. Buchanan sad: "Very well; if you Mr. Buchanan sad: "Very well; if you desire it I suppose you must; I can refuse you nothing." Get. Hancock was made the nominee of the Democratic party by the South. The Southern people are his political creators. Should le succeed in securing one term of the Presidency, his only hope of a second term will depend upon his fealty to Southern interest. Under such circumstances is there one man in all the North so simple-minded as to believe that Gen. Han-cock will refuse to sign bills for Rebel

THE ABORTIVE DULC GNO DEMONSTRA-The Boston Advertiser has very succinetly summed up the Dukigno question in the foi-

lowing humorous lines: "Give up Duleigno, Turk," said all the Powers;

"Be prompt, or you shall feel what majesty is ours!"

Th' unspeakable Turk, with insolent sneer, replied:

"Wipe off your chins! give us a rest! and go to grass beside!"

The fleets of combined Europe dark frowning o'er the main.

Sailed up the Turkish coast, and then—sailed back again.

A writer in one of the English papers no long since drew a very humorous picture of the maneuvres of the allied fleet off Du-cigno, in which the war-vessels of the Pow-ers executed some very extraordinary movements under the direction of the English Admiral Seymour, with the Albanians looking on from their distant mountain-tops, and, after sailing round and round, gradually withdrew one after the other, taking extraordinary care not to offend each other. The upshot of the demonstration is very much like what the satirist described. The fleets of combined Europe "sailed up the Turkish coast, and then—sailed back again."

present at least in having secured another delay. Procrastination is the very essence of Turkish policy. That Power has retained its present attitude in Europe by continual promises to execute reforms and then maintaining a masterly policy of inaction, knowing full well that when it came to the point it could rely upon the improbability of agreement among the Powers. By this policy it has already stated off the execution of the Berlin Treaty for two years. The territory promised to Montenegro and Greece still remains unceded. The reforms promised in Bulgaria and Armenia still remain unexecuted. When the ailied fleet sailed up the Tarkish coast every one thought the time of action had come, and that the Sick Man of Europe would be seared into obegience by the imposing display of Powers,-though what a fleet could do that was not allowed to land a single soldier did not clearly appear. It may be that the emselves thought that it was only necessary to show their teeth and bark to convince the Sultan of the necessity of immediate surrender. With a coolness, however, which is almost amusing, the Sultan, confident that the barking dog will not bite makes another proposition to the Powers, and that is, that he will surrender Dulcigno forthwith (.orthwith being a very indefinit period in the Turkish vocabulary), that he will fix up the Greek question in two months and the Armenian in three months, if they will remove their fleet. Whether the proposition is conceded or not, the cunning Turk knew well enough that this proposition would have to be taken under advisement by the Powers and undergo all the delay, and circumlocution, and red tape of diplomacy, with very little prospect of immediate agreement, and thus the delay which he wanted would be secured. Delay in this case is almost tantamount to a victory for the Turk. It will give the Albanians time to strengthen themselves so that the Monte-negrins, who already for some reason are very timid, can nevertake Dulcigno unaided. It will give time for the international jealousies, which are already cropping out on matters of etiquet, to come to a very dangerous head. It will postpone the time of the demonstration to a season of the year when it will be dangerous for the ironclads to be cruising in the Adriatic. It will also give time for the peace party in England to develop a strong feeling against the use of force. Meanwhile Austria and Italy are jealous of each other. Germany is quite indifferent, and France has cooled down to a point where she utterly refuses to employ force against Turkey. It is not likely that Russia will embroil herself in another war where there is no concert of action and nothing to be settled. It is just as unlikely that England will undertake to regulate the Turk single-handed, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's sentimental feelings towards the Slavs, or to face the danger of a general European conflagration for the sake of giving territory to Greece and Montenegro. The outlook, therefore, is favorable to Turkey for the time being. The naval display is little less than a farce. A compromise will probably be patched up. Diplomacy will so complicate affairs that there can be no concert of action, and the Powers must abandon all pretensions hereafter to act as a supreme tribunal in Eastern affairs. It may dispose of the Grecian and Montenegrin questions for a time, but the battle must none the less be fought out, and what can be more probable than that Austria and Russia will fight it out and determine which of these two Powers will have future supremacy in the Balkan Peninsula? Turkey will lose no territory except by war, and there is no fight in the present situation. Her territory can only be detached by gunpowder or nitro-glycerine, and those explosives will not be used until the two Powers whose destinies

lie in that direction meet on Turkish soil. A WEEK from to-morrow State elections take place in Ohio and Indiana,—the former a Republican and the latter a Democratic

The Democrats are struggling desperately The Democrats are struggling desperately to capture Republican Ohio, and the Republicans are outting forth strong efforts to storm the Democratic lines in Indiana. If the Democratic lines in Indiana.

On the other hand, if the Rer ocratic Indiana on the 12th of October the jig will be up with the Demo-Confeds,

vember. A wave of popular sentiment in so prominent a State as Indiana, that will turn it over to the Republicans, will extend to New York, and render it perfectly certain New York, and render it perfectly certain for Garfield in November.

But, if Ohio goes Republican on Tuesday, Oct. 12, and Indiana Democratic, as they did in 1876, the fight will go on without either side being discouraged, and the result will be settled by New York, which will become the centre of the Presidential battle-field. At this moment New York must be regarded as a close and doubtful State. Hancoks is not as strong by many thousand votes as

not as strong by many thousand votes as Tilden was four years ago, and Garfield is a far more popular candidate in that State than Hayes was. All the undercurrents of popular feeling ran against Hayes in New York, and in favor of Tilden. All the votes were cast for "Tilden and Reform," and Hayes' friends fought an up-hill battle throughout the whole cam-paign. In this contest the bulk of the doubtful and independent votes appear to lean strongly towards the statesman, and away from the candidate of the "Solid South." Let Democratic Indiana go Republican in October, and there will be no further doubt in regard to New York in November. That

Secretary Evarts' late speech at Cooper Institute is the most quaint and perhaps the most charming production of the campaign. It is logical, witty, and humorous, and abounds in telling points often enforced by a side-splitting story. Referring to the Democratic platform on the subject of suffrage as "the right preservative of all rights," to Hancock's letter thereon, and to the fact that the party which lays down this principle has already robbed the blacks in a dozen States of this precious right, Mr. Evarts says: "The only equal for this disparity between princi-ples and practice that I have ever heard of was that of a man who broke his wife's head with a motto that hang in a frame at their lside-'God bless our home.'"

will settle the great game.

Here is an exquisit merceau on Bayard: Here is an exquisit moreeau on Bayard:
Semator Bayard says, in 1880, in a public speech in Brooklyn, that the War to save the Union has been a success, and for one he thanks God for it. Well, it was not the Solid South that made the War a success. Boy the desiccated Democratic party of the North. It is the Republican party that made the War a success. Bayard thanks God that this was done; well, these great statesmen are right in being devout, and are right in being devout, and are right in being devout, and are right in assuming the humility of David, in one of his most celebrated psalms: "Now hobts domine"—"Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thee, be all the praise."

Throughout the speech Mr. Evarts alludes to Democrats North as the "desiccated De-

to Democrats North as the "desiccated Dehocracy." And this characterization he ex-

mocracy." And this characterization he explains in the way:

Why do I call it desicoated Democracy? Because all the juices were taken out of it by the people when they opposed the Lecompton bill, and canvassed Nebraska, took up the War against the U sion, and the war against the public faith, and the war against the suffrage; but now they say it is being revived by transfusion; that the warm blood of the Republican party in the person of Charles Francis Adams, and I.vman Trumbull of lilitois, has been transfused into it; and to this hot blood has been added the still hotter blood of Gen. Butler and Gen. Sickles, and Gov. Shepherd of the District of Columbia. So now this desicoated Democracy has become invigorated and entivened, and is going through the motions of heroism after being paralyzed for a time.

He had this to say on the title of "the superb" conferred upon Hancock by his

superb" conferred upon Hancock by his admirers:

I remember but one great character in history that had received from his countrymen the surname of "Superb"—only one.—Tarquinius Superbus, of Rome, and I thought I would see whether history had not repeated itself here; whether the magnificent title would not find some other traits of resemblance in the transactions of Tarquinius Government. The King of Bome that preceded Tarquinius had made a change in the Boman Constitution in favor of popular rights. He had endowed with a share in the suffrage and in the commonwealth the piebeian, and it was a thorn in the side of the haughty classes that had domineered over them that the poor piebeians should be trusted with the suffrage. Well, now, I think Lincoin d something of that kind for the poor piebeians of the South. I think the Republican party has done not only something, but all that its cowers thus far have permitted it to do, to establish these popular rights to these poor piebeians.

Tarquin came forward and slew Tuillius, and the great reformer that loved the people died by the hands of an assasin who, when he had thus got power, at once took away from the plebeians every vestige of their rights; he put to death all the Senstors that had voted for them; he took into his hands the whole administration of justice, and he slew or exiled all that were opposed to his views. Well, gentlemen, let me say for the Roman people, that Tarquinius superbus was the last King that ever sat upon the throne in Rome until the time, as Cassius said to Brutus, that they were piotting the assasination of Cessar for attempting to usurp the liberties of Rome. Up to that time there had always been a Brutus. And it was all in the historic memories of this Tarquinius Superbus to the principles of Abraham Lincoln and his party and of Gen. Hancock and his party, a change of parties does not pass like a summer's dream. No. It is to be over our heads, and, thank God! it is to be only if we have the will to allow it.

There is food for refle admirers:

There is food for reflection in this parallel, as startling as it is striking. Following i I say that I find nothing in the politics of the

If any that I find nothing in the politics of the Democratic party that professes anything new, it seeks to undo everything. It seeks to fight the War back from Appomattox to Sumter. It seeks to unravel the whole fabric of noble and expanded nationality that the Republican party has woven for the people. It is in the condition of the sare when a youth, finding opportunity, thought it reasonable to consult as to how he had come to such wisdom and to such fame, and so asked him what was his aim in life. "Why says the sure. "I have not any aim; I have fired." The Democratic party has not any aim; I have fired. "The Democratic party has not any aim; I have fired." The Democratic party has not any aim; I have prosperity of this country. The party that I have upheld to you or its great achievements may be stricken down by the American people for what it has done; but in the only incomplete service that remains to fulfull its pledges and consummate your honor, it is resolved that there shall be a free ballot, a full vote, and a fuir count in this land and all over it. If it is to be stricken down by the American people for that resolve, so be it. To borrow the phrase of Lord Bolingbroke, "Such a party may fall; but, if it fall, truth, liberty, and reason will fall with it."

SENATOR BAYARD rather cornered himself I have seen it charged that the Democratic party were foes to the National banks, but I am at loss to know the authority for this.

Now read this from the speech of Senator Bayard in the United States Senate, March 7, 1870:

ard in the United States Senate, March 7, 1870:

I do not favor the National-banking system. I would never have created it, and desire to see it abolished as soon as possible,—but not ruthlesly, not suddenly, not unjustly. I consider that the National banks have had an advantage at the cost of the public at large, undue and unfair; that, upon the currency alone we have given them, they have been receiving as a free gift from the American people some \$20,000,000 per annum since the day of their creation. I think it is time this should cease.

The moneyed men of the New York Democracy are bankers and stockholders of National banks, and furnish Barnum with his "mules" to hold Indians in the Bourbon ranks. Hence the cause of Bayard's "loss to know the authority" for the charge that his party were hostile to the National banks.

THE heft of Bayard's New York spe THE heft of Bayard's New York speech went to prove: I, that the Republicans in Congress refused to demonstize or cancel the green-backs, as he and the Eastern Democrats insisted should be done, and which he declares Hancock wants done; and 2, that the Republican party are entitled to no credit for the resumption of specie-payments. Commenting on this speech, the New York Nation (Ind.) remarks:

All this is true [that the Republicans were opposed to abolishing the greenbacks]; but it does not prove, nevertheless, that the Republicans are not after all entitled to the credit of passing and executing the subsequent Resumption law

gling measure," capable
; and that, when he asked Mr.
end the act so as to provide for the desir
the redcemed greenbacks, he refused. This
tolerably destructive criticism if the
executed, in spite of much opp
who introduced it.
the act is fixed b

dential candidate is in Tilden's hoetility to Hendricks, because Hendricks would not go for "the old ticket." The defeat of the old ticket and the loss of the fraud issue was the personal work of Hendricks, who was so stupid as to think be could force himself into the first place. Watterson, representing Tilden, invented English as a great man, and pushed him into prominence. This was flagrantly hostile to "continue who perfectly understood the little

PERRY H. SMITH, JR., young Bourbon candidate for Congress in the Third District, has challenged his Republican opponent to discuss publicly the following proposition.

SEPT. 30.—Agreement between Mr. Farwell and myself (Perry H. Smith, Jr.) to discuss proposition: "Shall this Government be relegated to the Democratic party which sought to destroy it?" Witnessed: EDWARD MCALLISTEL. H. D. HATWARD.

Mr. Farwell has accepted it. It will be seen from the terms of his challenge that the young Bourbon candidate has the candor and honesty to admit at the outset that the Democratic party did seek to destroy the Union, and he proposes to demonstrate to the voters of the Third District that the best thing for the people of the North to do is to "relegate" the Government of the Union to the keeping and control of the party which waged desperate war to destroy it. He thinks that is the best disposition to make of the Union,—toput it into the hands of its enemies. This is inquestionably the Bourbon view of the matter; but do a majority of the voters of the Third District concur with the gentleman in that view?

A London correspondent of the Nation, in one of a very interesting series of letters on the London press, says:

Dickens was almost entirely without political knowledge or power of articulate reasoning on political affairs. He had one of those minds, presently, which are without proper receptivity

knowledge or power of articulate reasoning on political affairs. He had one of those minds, apparently, which are without proper receptivity for facts and ideas of a certain order. From his early manhood, and at a time when he had sourcely passed boyhood, his literary success opened to lim the highest society, so far as he chose to enter it. But he never learned the ordinary conventional distinctions, which, worthless as they are in themselves, are yet signs of a knowledge or ignorance lying behind them. In one of his earliest novels he speaks indifferently of the profligate young noblewan who figures in its pages as Lord Frederick Verisopht and as Lord Verisopht. He might, with a blunder no more absurd, speak of Earl John Russell, or of Sir Dilke. In one of his latest novels he makes a Lord Decimus Barnacle a Peer, though the title of Lord borne before a frietian name can belong only to the younger son of a Duke or a Margis, to whom it is allowed not by law but only by social courtesy and usage. In fact, the Lord Bobs and the Sir Browns of George Sand and Eugene Sue, and the Tom-Jim-Jacks of Victor Hugo, do not display an ignorance greater, though to English and American cyes it is more glaring, than that

JUDGE WITHEY, of the United States Cirouit Court, decides that the railroads of Ten-cessee are not liable for the bonds the State isinvolved is about \$15,000.000. The interest on the bonds has been in default since 1873. The decision leaves the bondholders absolutely at the mercy of the State, which, though abundantly able, will not pay more of its debt than it is forced to honor. The floating debt of Tennessee, by the last statement, was \$4,000,000, and the surplus cash in the Treasury \$500,000. The rate of taxation is low and the resources of the State large and rapidly increasing. The people might easily assume the whole debt without inconvenience to themselves. The Republicans of Tennessee, to their credit be it said, are making an earnest fight for payment in full, and are an earnest fight for payment in full, and are

AR Republicans carried Ohio in October 1878, by 6,000 against the Democrats, and last year they again carried it in October by 17,000. In 1876 the Democrats carried Indiana by 5,000 the whole vote cast in each State, the Reput an majorities in Ohio in 1878 and 1879 were just about the same as the Democratic majorities in Indiana in 1878 and 1878. The former State was Indiana in 1876 and 1878. The former State was no more securely Republican than the latter was Democratic. In the present contest the Republicans propose to hold their fort in Ohio, and storm the Democratic Hoosier stronghold; while the Democrats boast that they will hold their Indiana fort with ease, and also capture the Buckeye fortress from the Republicans. We shall see how the battle ends

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD sends a long MR. SHARMAN URAWFORD SENGS a long letter to the London Times, pointing out once more the substantial distinction between an Irish and an English landlord. An English landlord provides the raw material, the land, and the fixed plant, besides the buildings, fences, and drains. An Irish landlord lets only the bare land. The tenant drains, and fences, and builds, and is then liable to eviction without compensation, unless he pays a rack-rent on land made rentable solely through his labor. When evictrentable solely through his labor. When evicted he has no position before him except that of a laborer, who, even on the Duke of Devonsix shillings sixpence a week, Irish employers not finding cottages. The fear of eviction is, therefore, constantly on the agriculturist, who loathes the landlord and detests the Govern-

THE New York Observer has this explana THE New York Observer has this explanation in regard to the Cleopatra Needles:

It is frequently asked whether there are two Cleopatra's Needles, for it is a fact that the obelisk rocently erected on the Thames embankment is called Cleopatra's Needle by the Londoners. We do not know how this name came to be transferred to the prostrate, half-buried obelisk which was taken to England. From our earliest childhood we have seen and heard this popular name applied to the standing obelisk which has been brought to New York. Three years ago, the London Atheneus published an article, with engravings and translations of the inseriptions on the London obelisk, which the writer calls Cleopatra's Needle. This was while it was still lying in the sand not far from its companion that had been a conspicuous object of interest for many conturies. Both are monuments "of the greatest monarch Egypt ever produced and of the most flourishing period of its history," but it is not desirable that both should have the same popular designation.

Ir Senator Conkling should come to Chiry Sensor Consing should come to Cricago he would not be invited to speak in a beer-hall, nor yet in the Lake Crib, nor the South Park; but be might have one of the finest public halls in the country and an audience to match. There are some things Chicago can do better than Cincinnati.

In one of the Virginia districts, John S. Wise, son of the great Know-Nothing, and his double first-cousin, George D. Wise, are running against each other for Congress, one as a Readjuster, and the other as a straight-out Democrat. The candidates hold joint discussions, and each makes the other's fur fly. One of the orators, the son of Henry A., said that his father

course. It is a more remarkable fact than a son of Henry A. Wise should appear as friend and champion of the negroes, and clare that he is prouder of his New England u of his Virgibia ancestry.

COMMANDER CHEYNE, the British Are Cheyne has made these charges for lecture-platform, and is anxious for to substantiate them. It is thiety-ti since Lieut. Irving went out, and an is his body at this day would be a our ceeding.

SPORETARY EVARYS, in his

Standard of 8-pt. 18, in which the placed at 24 million bushels above 1879. The total yield is estimated at 1879. The total yield is estimated at 75 to millions of bushels, against 45 millions last year. The Speciator thinks that by reason of the increased home production and the reduced price there will be paid out for foreign (American) wheat to bread the nation at least 28,000,000 (800,000,000) more than last year. Other crops are described as good, some of them as extra fine and abundant. All of which means better times in England and a smaller drain of gold to pay balances.

Mr. ENGLISH has been shoved on one side in the management of the Indiana campaign by Senator McDonald, and the former in revenge tells some of the secrets of the party. He says that if the State is lost it will be owing to the setting aside of the constitutional amendment at Mr. Hendricks' instance, and not to his own personal unpopularity. He shows that he has put \$22,000 of his hard-exceed money into the campaign, that no outside money has been received, and that he has been left to make the fight alone. The quarreling among the Democratic managers is one of the best signs of hapublican success in Indiana.

GEN. WEAVER has this to savof anti-lega-tender Bayard's New York speech:

Mr. Bayard said the other day in the great New York demonstration that the Democrati-party is a better hard-toner party than the il-publican, and, speaking in ochalf of the cand-dates for President and Vice-President, and is accordance with the Democratic party is pledged to carry out the retirement of the legal-less greenback in accordance with the Resumptus act. I ask the workingmen, do you want to greenback taken out of circulation? Then I you don't you can't vote the Democratic Lieux greeboack taken out of circumstanty you don't you can't vote the Democratic because Mr. Bayard says the party pledged to take it out of circulation.

Mr. BAYARD's statement that rewas really effected by the abundance of An ican harvests and the scantiness of the Surope is (says the Nation) "like saying TWENTY-FOUR years ago the people of

country trusted to a Democrat of Pennsylva.

If next November the Pennsylva
Democrat is restored to power it is a way
that the people have tired of pairiotism an
weary of liverty.—Secretary Everts in Co.
Union.

THE Brooklyn registry of 43,000 W day, which exceeds by 17,000 that of a day four years ago, does not necessar cate an increase of the Democratic in Kings County. A heavy registry as not means that Republicans are com-

THE Springfield Republican has as date for the United States Senate to am Mr. Dawes, and his name is—Charles P. Adams, Jr.

EASTERN critics compare Judge Tourge's second book with Mrs. Stowe's "Dred," as they did his first book with "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

# PERSONALS.

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother, dear; To-morrow'll be the first pienic of all the state new year; Of all the things I like, mother, in this life's pleasant dream, A picnic takes the cake, mother, for I'm to have

There's many a girl for cream, they say, but none that's in my class; There's Margaret, and Mary, and Bess,—a happy lass: But when I grab a spoon, mother, life takes

different hus—
I really wish you'd come, mother, about the time As I came up from the drug store whom think ye I should see But Robin taking out his girl,—that borid

Mabel Lee. thought of the big dish, mother, he'd sea me put away;
I'm sure he'll hedge his bets, mother, before to
break of day. Little Effic shall go with me to see her sister And you will be there too, mother, to notice me

repeat;
For the other girls from sixteen wards are a tered in the race.
But I am to cut out the pace, mother, I am F out out the pace. I thought to pass away before, and yet

I am; And in the fields all round I hear the bla I suppose the doctor's been here with his berill stuff to take; Just set it on the other chair, and pass that die

It seemed so hard at first, mother, to have I lose the race; And lose it, too, because I put her freezer in

The Jainp was so quick—

But daugster 's too weak to kick, mother, it too weak to kick.

Miss Emily Faithful has postponed with the complex until next spring. visit to this country until next spring.

If Col. Ingersoll thought there was such piace, he would undoubtedly te-preachers who abuse him to go there.

The students at Oberlin College have

forbidden to use tobacco, and the young ment serious doubts about this being a Nation. Prudent housekeepers should now lay winter's stock of maccaroni. Mr. Mapiss Italian opera company reached New York I overs of music will be gratified to

Lovers of music will be gratified to be that Miss Cary's new dresses have arrived as ly from Europe. They will appear in all principal parts next winter.

Dan Simpson, of Boston, celebrated so the birthday last week. When it is in that for seventy years he has been a snare-drup layer, the forbearince of Boston people sumes grand proportions.

Mrs. E. S. Lohse, who has lived in the City

Mexico for twenty-two years and was considered in the "mother of the American colony," there on Aug. 25. Mrs. Lohse was an accolished lady, and, although she had entered list year, took an interest not only in the joys and sorrows of her countryman.

ial, literary, and political affa-antil the last day of her life, A noted author says that "Little A noted author says that "Little are the filles of the valley of life." softing so touching as the sight of a lips of the says ity scoting up a back alley Sunday ith his pockets full of fishing-lines are

Comes to kiss Winter gray?
Why, ah! why,
Doth Sorrow sigh

On the lap of lovely May? SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN I

The Davenport Demokrat has a correstrom the South in which occurs the farmer of Haucock as positively certaine tests incimation of a doubt of this gard as a personal insult. They are other the country and its Government belong to them and be their own again, adverse expression will excite them a free to the Government of the Unit beings to the Democracy, especially doings in Louisiann in 1876. We were the died, and we have the right to take reanyshape, manner, or form that will do the most good. Our personal interestreater importance than the interestreater importance than the interestreater importance than the interestreater in the second of the most good. greater importance than the intere-greater importance than the intere-United States, and it is the duty of tion to be ruled according to Southern and principles. Such is the languag Rebells of the South. Every Robel en Rebels of the South. Every Rebel er obtain an effice from Hancock in case of the Boath Hancock is the candidate of the South Hancock is the country. We have made President, and he must be our President on the Eurect corners every morient. The harted against the No interest that I dare not and must remot to mention the name of the Prosi whonce this letter is written, ment of war-claims and large approfur improvements in the South are approved and that disabled Confederat will receive pensions is a matter self-un 'Our slaves were our property, received by the Constitution of the United States, by arbitrary act, nor target and authority to wipe our proper with and authority to wipe our proper. sales by arpitrary act, nor great of the United States, right and authority to wipe our proper cracence. We kepublicans of the Son to consequence to the Democrats at a hold the election machinery in their his pattend to the voting, counting, an result. Everything is under their counts at how to fix and arrange matters at they are a united pand of brothers. Of Democracy they speak with a great detempt, and disgustingly compare it to appending of a Southern animal with mane, which can be wagged at pies. Northern Democracy is not willing to be let it retire into the pouting corner. To cock could or should act towards the Andy Johnson did towards the North, unwilling to believe. He must one will be the took, as proved to be treatly four parame in connection with this corresponding have nothing to fear oste would hate to be shot down like a yellous and reconciliation in the South! Whe

The Milwauker Herold writes anoth in reference to August Belmont, the can agent of the Rothschilds: "Belmo what he is about, and therefore he rimoney on Hancock. But not his own is the money of the Rothschilds. Belmires to be Secretary of the United Statury. The desire of the house of Both have its fingers in all financial bus suffairs of the world runs like a rethrough the history of the last eighthe foundation of the wealth of Meyer Auselm Rothschild built his transactions with the Landgrave Cassel. That magnate sold the sons minions to England and Rothschild mathese transactions, which constitute the spots on the pages of German histocame the \$8.000,000 loan of England, according to the stipulisations to the stipulisations to the stipulisations to the stipulisations of the stipulisations of the stipulisations to the stipulisation to grand, according to the stipulations tract with the German allies had to as a subsidy. And ever since that Rothschilds have been the bankers of France. Austria. Russa. Italy, Sithe Gorman States. Wheney prospecies of nations were the cast, the fortunes of the Redourished and were the brightest. Which was in distress, they made million our Nation's difficulties. When our yence was wavering in the ball house of Rothschild was coining out of our financial misery. This the world's vampire, and all that now that the United States are in prossaffluence, is the election of Hancock as pointment of Belmont to the position tary of the Tressury. In Austria the of Finance, Bruck. was a pilant Rothschilds. Leon Say, a few years minister of Finance of the French Rep for years a clerk in the house of the he and he has never succeeded in purgle of the suspicion that his manipular french bonds was not in the interest house. That the Rothschilds desire appointed to positions controlling, direct connection and inducace finances of a mation, is natural. Schoenberg (Belmont knows his possand he acts accordingly. He dismove for Hancock. It is that the great sums of money squate believes of Rothschild. But not o means does Mr. Belmont assist the I party, but size by his oratorial talents they are, He assures the country the nature of Hancock's election. He, rolls of a confidence man by his attention of a confidence man by his attention they are, He assures the country the American people are too shrewd and be the willing vigtims of such confidence when the surer smiles. Hut if emough to discriminate between interests and those of Belmont Rothschilds. They know that d proaches when the usurer smiles. Hut if the means distrestion. Timeo Dansus, et dona fere that our country prospers in consequence for a confidence in confidence with a dona fere that our country prospers in consequence that our country prospers in consequence from country prospers in consequence for a confidence in a dona fere that our country prospers in consequence and consequence of a confidence in a dona fere that our country prospers in consequence and confidence in a dona fere that our country prospers in ches when the usurer sm 'Belmont's smile 'means of Timeo Danaus, et don

friend, Judge Stalio, and his less the German Democratic mass-New York, some time ago. New York, some time ago. The now 70 years of age, but in thought and expression, meets an opponent in the politic the same as it was in the years wat the head of his columns fighting the writes to the Westliche Pust as for will not judge Mr. Stalle so hard raigns the Republicans, whom he de Political fignoramuses, devoid of kine hatorical development of our confacturers of sensations and horse adherents to the swindle and decor whisky funddled protectors and yrannean United States Judges. As we have said, arraign Judge Stally in consequence of the broomstick applies to the Republicans, because part of his letter he admits with the Democratic party for all till. Stalle is a sensimentalist with the Democratic party for all till. Stalle is a sensimentalist we frankness that he does not desire to with the Decincratio party for all the Belon is a sentimentalist with the Belon is career as teacher to the Belon is career as teacher to the Belon is career as teacher to the Belon is a sentimental in New York, highly esteemed and immembers of that well-known Ostucksism of youth culminated in varies over the veneration of the ad all as with Yurgin Mary, reginary oper court in connection the adolisation with the scholar and the 'block of the orthodox Roman at raned with the scholar and the 'block of the orthodox Roman at raned with the scholar and the 'block of the orthodox Roman samples that the sentence of the orthodox Roman at the works of Thomas Aquino and calculating realms of a Hegel, Roman desired—infide Franks works of Thomas Aquino and calculating realms of a Hegel, Roman desired—infide Franks works of Thomas Aquino and calculating realms of a Hegel, Roman desired—infide Franks when he introduced to the Russial in his 'Phäcosophy of Nature

TARY EVARTS, in his

at 24 million bushels above that of the total yield is estimated at 72 to 80 s of bushels, against 48 millions has The Spectator thinks that by reason of creased home production and the reprice there will be paid out for foreign can) wheat to bread the nation at least 00 (\$80,000,000) more than last year. Other re-described as good, some of them as the and abundant. All of which means times in England and a smaller drain to pay balances.

Exclish has been shoved on one side panagement of the Indiana campaign by McDonaid, and the former in revenge me of the secrets of the party. He says the State is lost it will be owing to the state is lost it will be owing dendricks instance, and not to his own at unpopularity. He shows that he has 3,000 of his hard-earned money into the gn, that no outside money has been reand that he has been left to make the one. The quarreling among the Demonanagers is one of the best signs of Rema success in Indiana.

WEAVER has this to say of anti-legal-Bayard's New York speech:
layard said the other day in the great
ork demonstration that the Democratic
a better hard-money party than the itein, and, speaking in behalf of the candior President and Vice-President, and in
ance with the Democratic platform, he

NTY-FOUR years ago the people of t y trusted to a Democrat of Pennsylva. If next November the Pennsylva

nich exceeds by 17,000 that of the same ir years ago, does not necessarily indi-increase of the Democratic majority gs County. A heavy registry as often means that Republicans are coming of

Springfield Republican has a candi-r the United States Senate to succeed res, and his name is—Charles Francis

ERN critics compare Judge Tourgee's book with Mrs. Stowe's "Dred," as they list book with "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

PERSONALS.

ist wake and call me early, call me ly, mother, dear; ow'll be the first picnic of all the glad

asant dream, takes the cake, mother, for I'm to have of the cream. many a girl for cream, they say, but ne that's in my class; Margaret, and Mary, and Bess,—a happy n I grab a spoon, mother, life takes a

erent hue— vish you'd come, mother, about the time e up from the drug store whom think oin taking out his girl,—that borrid

ght of the big dish, mother, he'd seen put away; he'll hedge his bets, mother, before the ek of day. se shall go with me to see her sister will be there too, mother, to notice me

d in the race. to cut out the pace, mother, I am out the pace,

t to pass away before, and yet all a n; e fields all round I hear the bleating he lamb. the doctor's been here with his horrid

to take; ake. d so hard at first, mother, to have b

the race; it, too, because I put her freezer in my

was so strong, mother, and did me up nick— nter 's too weak to kick, mother, daughtoo weak to kick. mily Faithful has postponed her

is country until next spring. Ingersoil thought there was any be, he would undoubtedly tell who abuse him to go there. Idents at Oberlin College have be to use tobacco, and the young men have

t housekeepers should now lay in stock of maccaroni. Mr. Mapleson's era company reached New York Sat-

Cary's new dresses have arrived safe-turope. They will appear in all her parts next winter.

mpson, of Boston, celebrated his day last week. When it is known wenty years he has been a snare-drum of orbearance of Boston people as

S. Lohse, who has lived in the City of twenty-two years and was considered her of the American colony," died Aug. 25. Mrs. Lohse was an accom-ly, and, although she had entered her took an interest not only in all ad sorrows of her countrymen, busy

literary, and political affairs of the A noted author says that "Little children noted author says that Little children
the illies of the valley of life." There is
ing so touching as the sight of a 10-year-old
cooting up a back alley Sunday afternoon
als pockets full of fishing-lines and bait.

ome go smiling through the gray time, Under naked, songless bowers; Some go mourning all the May time, Mid the laughing leaves and flowers. Why is this,

Comes to kiss Winter gray?
Why, ah! why,
Doth Sorrow sigh he lap of lovely May?

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

ats of the South regard the elec of Huncock as positively certain. Even ersonal insult. They are of opinion ountry and its Government will soon hem and be their own again, and any expression will excite them almost to

'The Government of the United States
to the Democracy, especially after the
Louislana in 1876. We were then swinoins in Louisiana in 1316. We were then swin-ied, and we have the right to take revenge in systems, manner, or form that will do our cause to most good. Our personal interests are of ester importance than the interests of the sited States, and it is the duty of the Naaided States, and it is the duty of the Na-table to be ruled according to Southern doctrines of pridelples. Such is the language of the bels of the South. Every Robel expects to tale an office from Hancock in case of his reion to the Presidency of the United States. ath must be recognized above all other secresident, and he must be our President. This to demand. These are common expressions and on the street corners every day and ment. The haired against the North is so mease that I dare not and must request you set to meution the name of the Pust-Office of the manner of the payment of war-claims and large appropriations or improvements in the South are positively spected, and that disabled Confederate soldiers in receive pensions is a matter self-understood. Our alares were our property, recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, an neither the President of the United states of the United States, and the states and authority to wipe our property out of the united states, had the test and authority to wipe our property out of

the United States, had the wind and authority to wipe our property out of satence. We Republicants of the South are of accessource to the Democrats at all. They all the election machinery in their hands, and are still the election machinery in their hands, and are still the election machinery in their hands, and are the election machinery in their hands, and to how to fix and arrange matters and things, may are a united band of brothers. Of Northern emocracy they speak with a great deal of consists and the election of th

The Milwaukee Herold writes another leader in reference to August Belmont, the American agent of the Rothschilds: "Belmont knows what he is about, and therefore he risks some money on Hancock. But not his own money; it is the money of the Rothschilds. Belmont desires to be Secretary of the United States Treasury. The desire of the house of Rothschild to have its fingers in all financial business and affairs of the world runs like a red thread through the history of the last eighty years. The foundation of the wealth of the firm Meyer Anselm Rothschild built through his transactions with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. That magnate sold the sons of his do-

The foundation of the wealth of the firm Meyer Anselm Rothschild built through his transactions with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. That magnate sold the sons of his dominions to England, and Rothschild manipulated these transactions, which constitute the darkest spots on the pages of German history. Then came the \$6.000.001 loan of England, which England, according to the stipulations of its contract with the German allies, had to pay them as a subsidy. And ever since that time the Rothschilds have been the bankers of England, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, and the German States. Whenever the Prospects of nations were the darkest, the fortunes of the Rothschilds flourished and were the brightest. When America was in distress, they made millions out of our Nation's difficulties. When our very existence was wavering in the bahance, the house of Rothschild was coloning money out of our financial misery. That house is the 'world's vazpire,' and all that is needed, now that the United States are in prosperity and affinence, is the election of Hancock and the appointment of Belmont to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. In Austria the Minister of Finance, Bruck, was a pliant tool of the Rothschilds. Leon Say, a few years ago the Minister of Finance, Bruck, was a pliant tool of the Rothschilds, and he has never succeeded in purging himself of the suspicion that his manipulation of the French bonds was not in the interests of that house. That the Rothschilds desire their tools appointed to positions controlling, or having direct connection and influence upon, the finances of a nation, is natural. August Schoenberg (Belmont knows his position fully, and he acts accordingly, He disburses his money for Hancock. It is rumored that the great sums of money squandered by the Democratic party in the single States for finances of a nation, is natural. August Schoenberg (Belmont knows his position fully, and he acts accordingly, He disburses his means does Mr. Belmont assist the Democratic party, but also by his

Col. Fritz Hecker is not pleased with his old briend, Judge Stalio, and his letter addressed to the German Democratic mass-meeting held at lew York, some time ago. The Colonel is now To years of age, but his vigor in thought and expression, when he meets an opponent in the political arens, as the same as it was in the years when he stood to the head of his columns fighting for liberty. He writes to the Westliche Puet as follows: "We will not the head." it the head of his columns fighting for liberty. He writes to the Westliche Post as follows: "We will not judge Mr. Stallo so barshly, as he arraigm the Republicans, whom he designates as 'Political Ignoramuses, devoid of knowledge of the historical development of our country, manufacturers of sensations and horror-tailes, and adherents to the swindle and deceptive logic of whisky-muddled protectors and patrons of synamical United States Judges. "We will not, a we have said, arraign Judge Stallo too harshly in consequence of the broomstick treatment he applies to the Republicans, because in the later part of his letter he admits with isudable francess that he does not desire to be identified with the Democratic party for all time to come. Mr. Stallo is a sentimentalist with a poetic seaso of moral conviction. His curriculum his demonstrates this. In his vigor of manhood with the Democratic party for all time to come. Mr. Stallo is a sentimentalist with a poetic seaso of moral conviction. His curriculum his demonstrates this. In his vigor of manhood by the sense his career as teacher in the Jesuit Colegue of St. Xavier in Cincinnati and St. John in New York, highly esteemed and beloved by ill members of that well-known Order. The endustern of youth culminated in his poetic representation of the immenuiate had its saving Virgin Mary, regina coeli, and the poper court in connection therewith. The ball of the orthodox Homan world was sarmed with the scholar and the 'Maria-cultus' sea, whose effusions, emanating from the dark as sombre balls of the college, were spreading at an outer world. Some samples of these popular attempts are still preserved in Cincinn att. in deep philosophical studies led him away from the works of Thomas Aquino into the cold and calculating realms of a Hegel, and the -by last as intended in the population of the culture way. Some samples of these population at he has introduced to the English-reading world in his 'Philosophy in the North Scholar and Studies led him away from the works of T

Inchester's Hypophosphites THE CONVERSION OF THE PUBLIC DEST.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Correspondence reports that
he principal bankers of Barcelona are negolating with a view of making a concerted pro-

FOREIGN.

Turkish Ministers Perfect Plan for Settling Existing Troubles,

Which Will Be Submitted to the Foreign Ambassadors To-Day.

Resistance to the Demand of the Powers Still Counseled.

Proposition by Foreign Bankers for the Conversion of Spain's Debt.

Chilian Troops Committing Heavy Depredations in Peruvian Territory.

An Immense Meeting Addressed by Parnell at Cork Yesterday.

Disastrous Fire in Paris, Seriously Damaging the Tuileries.

IRELAND.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—The Parnell demonstration at DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—The Parnell demonstration at Cork to-day was the largest ever seen in that section of Ireland since the days of Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Parnell, who traveled from Thurles by the American mail train, left the train at Blarney, six miles from Ovrk. He was accompanied thence by a large escort of tenant-farmers on horseback. An address of welcome farmers on horseback. An address of welcome was presented, and an enormous procession, with bands and banners, proceeded to Cork. At Wellington Bridge Mr. Parnell was met by the Mayor and corporation, who presented him with an address. A copy of a poem written by Miss Fannie Parnell was presented by the Typographical Society. Bouquets were showered on the party, including one from the daughters of the farmers of Cork. The trades of the city figured largely in the procession to the park, where speeches were delivered. It is stated the trade sonieties never turned out so imposingly since 1843. The procession took three-quarters of an hour to pass a given point. When the HAD TO ABANDON THE INTENTION

of going to the meeting. The day was fine, and the city was a mass of flags and bunting, even the ships in the harbor and river flying all their colors. The effect is described as magnificent. A curious incident occurred during the forma-A curious incident occurred during the formation of the procession at Blarney. A body of Fenians, armed with revolvers, compelled two members of the Land League, Cronin and O'Brien, to leave their carriage, and kept them in custody till the proceedings were over. They intended to arrest the President of the League, but as he was in Parnell's carriage they could not get at him. O'Brien and Cronin attempted to enter five different carriages, but were violently ejected by the Fenians, who leveled revolvers at the obnoxious Leaguers, with cries of "We have better men than you to sit beside Paruell!" It appears that the pure revolutionists of Cork are willing to necede to a measure of toleration to Parnell in recognition of his services during the inte distress, but they are not prepared to extend a similar favor to his followers, who repudiate a recourse to arms for the redress of grievances. Parnell in his speech declared that landlordism, which was created for maintaining English rule in freland, and for the interests of the iew against the many, must fail. Voloes called out, "As Lord Mountmorres fell."

FRANCE.

A DISASTHOUS FIRE.

Special Cuble.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The fire which broke out last night in the Pavilion de Flore, and which, for a moment, threatened to destroy the Tuileries utterly a second time within one decade, was happily less disastrous than it might have been. stored palace and for the priceless treasures stored up in the adjoining Museum of the Louvre. As it is, some of the the Louvre. As it is, some of the damage done is unfortunately irreparable. The glorious s atuary of Carpeaux, one of his masterpleces, which adorned the side of the pavilion, has been terribly injured by the flames, and it will be a work requiring much time, talent, and money to replace the rest. The fire broke out shortly after 10, in the bedroom occupied by Mme. Herold, the wife of the Prefect of the Seine. M. Herold, who had been very ill, had only returned from the country a few hours previously. The passers-by on

been very ill, had only returned from the country a few hours previously. The passers-by on the quays could scarcely believe their eyes when the FLAMES SHOT UP to the heavens, and many feared that the burning palace was another beacon fire lighted by the Communists. Nothing has yet been proven, however, justifying such a supposition, and there is reason to think that the misfortune was due originally to domestic improvednes. It was there is reason to think that the misfortune was due originally to domestic imprudence. It was terribly aggravated, however, by the slowness of the firemen. Although there are several fire brigades stationed within a few minutes' distance, despite the facilities afforded by the proximity of the Seine, it was close upon an hour before the engines were set properly to work, and by that time the mischief aiready done was immense. The spectacle was grand and awful, especially as seen from the opposit bank of the river. The principal loss was sustained by the Prefect of the Seine. The arenives of the City of Paris were in the destroyed building, but they were saved. As soon as the news of the fire spread crowds hurried to the scene of the calamity, and the police had much difficulty in maintaining order. Messrs. Ferry, Caseot, Gen. Clinchous, and other authorities were summoned, and at once came down to the palace, where they fortunately found M. Herold and his family uninjured. By midnight the fire was conquered.

THE PANAMA CANAL. The Syndicate for the construction of the Panama Canal was definitively formed yesterday. Mr. Selgman and Messrs. Louberran and Denier are at the head of it. It has been ascertained that the cost will be much less than at first estimated. The emission of a loan of 400,000,000 francs will be made about Oct. 20.

francs will be made about Oct. 20.

AN INTERVIEW.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Lord Lyons, British ambassador, has had a very cordial interview with Burthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

The Republique Françoise condemns the Government of the Government

The Government Companies.

The Republique Francaise condemns the Government's action in preventing the meeting in the Cirque Fernando to protest against intervention in the East.

THE TURKISH QUESTION. THE REQUEST FOR DELAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—The European Ambassadors were instructed to grant the request of the Sultan for delay until to-day, but at the same time to demand that the Porte shall order Riza Pasha to allow the surrender of Dulcigno and to withdraw Turkish troops from the town. A petition sirned by 300 members of the Ulema and a number of high dignitaries has been delivered to the Sultan, urging resistance to the demands of the Powers.

resistance to the demands of the Powers.

A PLAN ARRANGED.

The Ministerial deliberations which have been going on day and night during the past week have resulted in the elaboration of a plan for settling the various questions pending with the Powers. This plan will be communicated to the Ambassadors to-day.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

RAGUSA, Oct. 3.—Admiral Seymour sails on board the Helicon Monday for Cattaro, whence he will go to Cettinje. Great importance is attached to the Admiral's visit to Cettinje.

FOR TEODO.

FOR TEODO.

GRAVOSA, Oct. d.—The Alexandra has sailed for Teodo. The French Admiral continues to maintain a very reserved attitude.

A CORRECTION. LONDON, Oct. 3.—A Rome correspondent of the Times reports that the statement that fresh in-structions had been sent to Admiral Frincati is intrue.

A Cattaro dispatch says the Alexandra and londor have arrived. The remainder of the leet follows Monday. SPAIN.

SOUTH AMERICA: NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Panama received by a commercial house in this city resterday says: "The Chilians have plundered and burned haclenda houses and stores, many of them belonging to foreigners, in and near Chibote, Lupe Payta, and proceeded to Libertad and Lambogue Que. The Covadorga was sunk by Peruvian torpedoes in Chancay."

AFGHANISTAN. graphs: "Ayoob Khan has passed through Far-rat, leaving Sirdars as Governor. He declared his intention of going to Herat and settling affairs and then returning to attack Candahar."

ITALY. GEN. GARIBALDI.

ROWS, Oct. 3.—The Capitole, Garibaldi's organ, says the Ministry need not fear, as Garibaldi's patriotism is above suspicion. The garrison at Genoa has been considerably strengtheaed.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL. BASE-BALL.

To the Editor of The Chicago TribunaCHICAGO, Oct. 3.—In your base-ball column
you present a record throughout the season of
the runs batted home by each player of the Chicago team as an interesting feature. I fail to
see in what respect the aforesaid table would
enhance the record of any player or entitle him
to credit, when it depends entirely on the ability
of those preceding him to get on the bases; and
if those who immediately precede him are the
best batters, then it is more a question of position than of skill. The matural inference would
be, and the table verifies it, that those who bas
best with men on the bases are those who immediately follow the best batters, provided they
are good batters. You cite as an illustration

best with men on the bases are those who immediately follow the best batters, provided they are good batters. You cite as an illustration that while Dairymple has made a larger number of buse-hits than any other player in the League for the season of 180, he is fifth on the list as regards runs batted home. You fail to observe that he leads off, and usually with a bit, when there is no one on the bases to bring home. It is safe to say that he has led off with at least twenty-two or three base hits in the eighty-four games just finished, which would have brought in that number at least, if not more. Again, it is admitted that the last three or four on the batting order have the smallest number of base hits, and hence are less on the bases, which is certainly no fault of Dairymple; and the same is true as to Gore, except that he is mmediately preceded by Dairymple, who has made the most base hits, and hence is in a position to be brought home. Reverse the order of batting by placing Anson and Kelly tirst and second, and Gore and Dairymple third and fourth, and no one will doubt but what the table would change to correspond, demonstrating clearly that it is a question of position and not an evidence of supervority in any respect.

Cheerfully according them, one and all, my hearty congratulations on their glorious victory, I am in favor of

The point made by "Fair Play" as to the merit of the preceding hits which made it possible subsequently to but in ruhs was so obvious that it was not thought necessary to allide to it in the remarks accompanying the table showing the number of runs batted home by each player of the Chicago team. There was no intention to detract from the credit due to Dairymple for his magnificent batting, which has been of great value to bis team, but rather to furnish some attaistics at once novel and interesting. Undoubtedly Dairymple's showing in this respect will not fully account for the fact that he has batted bome less than one-half the runs credited to Anson's bat; nor does it explain t does it explain the fact, for example, that Burns, who has had virtually as many opportunities as Anson to bat in tallies, falls below Anson about 30 per cent, and about 20 per cent below Gore, whose opportunities have been less than those of Burns. It is not claimed that the figures published to more than in a general way to indicate the characteristics and peculiarities of the different natumen in the matter of making safe hits when they will do the most good; and we are convinced from careful observation that, excepting Dairymple by reason of the larger number of times he has been at bat when no men were on bases, the figures do furnish at least a hint in this direction.

his illness to admit of his appearing this even-ing to contest the match with George F. Slosson in Ne # York for \$500 a side and the championship of the "Champion's" rame. Prior to Schaefer's sickness he had been playing great billiards, and so had Siosson, and much interest is felt concerning the result. Dispatches giving the progress of the game will be received to-night at the Trunswick Hall.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A DEVILISH DEED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 8.—Sometime during last night entrance was effected to the Recorder's Office, in the County Court-House at this place, and fire was set to the books contained in the vault. Evidently the object of the flend was to completely destroy the records of the county, the building, and everything in it, for in the corner where the fire was started in the vault was found a large towards and ner where the fire was started in the vault was found a large torpedo and three cans, supposed to contain dynamite, but the contents are yet unknown. A number of deeds and mortgages were taken from their places on the shelves and laid open, and these were completely destroyed. The fire was started immediately under a rock containing the index-books, and they were all destroyed. All the books in the vaults were badly scorched and burned, but only fifteen or sixteen were completely destroyed. The County Jall is immediately under the place where the fire was started, and had the fire progressed, as was anticipated, the inmates of the jall would have been killed by the explosion of the torpedo and dynamite. No trace whatever has been left by the perpetrator of this fiendish act. But a detective will be employed at once to ferret out the secondrel.

CUT WITH A RAZOR. CUT WITH A RAZOR.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 3.—Last night, in a quarrel between a man named Zollers and Alexander McKusick, at John Mair's bagnio, McKusick was ejected by Mair and Zollers. Mair afterward went out, and a tight took place on the sidewalk, in which McKusick cut Mair's throat with a razor, causing death in fifteen minutes.

KILLED HIS UNCLE. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3.—Edward Jones, a young man 21 years of age, had an altercation yesterday with Andrew Finley, his uncie, residing three miles from Salem, Ill., and discharged the contents of a shotgun into his left breast, killing him instantly. Jones is still at large.

KILLED IN A BRAWL. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 3—Last night James Bockwood, formerly Marshal of Streator, Ill., was shot and instantly killed in a saloon four miles east of the city by James Kennedy. Cause, a drunken oursers!

COUNTERFEITERS. FINDLAY, O., Oct. 3.—Henry Renninger and Simon Caskey, sons of well-known farmers in the northern part of the county, have been ar-rested for passing counterfeit dollars, halves, and quarters.

GAGE BROTHERS & CO.

We direct attention to the announcement in another column of the special extra open-ing which takes place on Tuesday, Wednes day, and Thursday of this week at Gage Brothers & Co.'s. In their department of pattern bonnets and hats this firm have pattern bonnets and hafs this firm have established an enviable reputation for elegant and stylish goods. Their semi-annual opening of last week brought together a throng of buyers from the leading cities and towns tributary to Chicago. Their goods were marked by excellence of taste and adaptability to the wants of their patrons. Handsome models brought from Paris and those manufactured by their own artists were placed side by side, and it was impossible to discover any difference. Their goods are particularly suited to customers of inexpensive fancy. We can safely say it was the most extensive and satisfactory display ever winessed in the West. They offer also for inspection and sale a very judicious and tastefully selected stock of millinery materials. The different lines shown by Gage Brothers & Co. illustrate the millinery caprices destined to sway this season.

OBITUARY. OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 3.—John I. Nicegla, one of the most respected citizens of Bloomington, died this evening of heart disease brought on by rheumatism. His age was 41 years. Deceased was at one time one of the leading landowners of McLean County, but through reverses lost most of his property.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

An Arnold Street Cottage Falls from Its Stilts

While the Owner Is Engaged in Repairing It.

The House Takes Fire, and a Young Man Burns to Death.

Man Burns to Death.

An accident verging on the horrible was reported yesterday afternoon from the Twenty-second street police station. At No. 262 Arnold street stands a small cottage,—that is, it stood until yesterday; it now sits,—the dwelling of Joseph Ari, his wife, and seven children. The structure is of frame, about £x34, and, like the neighboring dwellings, is rather agreed and in bad repair. Mr. Ari is employed as a watchman at the Illinois Central Railroad round-house, and is fairly well-to-do. Not long ago be planned to raise his house, in order to make the basement a more comfortable abode; and besides, to repair the aills of the house as well as the supports, which were old and rotten. To save himself the expense of a professional house-mover's services, he hired the blocks and Jack-sorews from one Newhouse, and arranged to have his brother, John Ari, aid him in the work. The latter has long been in the employ of the Downer & Emils Brewing Company, and has some little reputation as a carpenter. The work of raising the house was successfully accomplished Saturday, John Ari, and a couple of journeyman carpenters assisting. The sills were raised twenty-eight inches, thus placing them some ten feet above ground. As the old supports were worthless, some 4x6 timbers had been cut to proper lengths amd put into place beneath the structure, but it appears. that they had not been braced, or in any way fastened into place. The owner was anxious to get the basement inclosed, as he reared a cold season. The bracing was therefore set aside, and yesterday the party set to work to inclose the busement. Owner to heavy clothing, and while the others removed the blocks and jackscrews, and cut the sheathing in place. His two boys, Joseph, aged in carrying the blocks which the journeymen removed out into the street. His wife and the remainder of the family were on the floor above. Shortly sites suddenly gave way, and the structure fell with a loud crash. Instant death would have been the fate of all beneath the base, an

floor. She was in such a state, however, that she could do nothing, nor even impress the importance of her knowledge of her son's whereabouts upon the men. Finally a hole was cut in the flooring, and those who could withstand the smoke could easily see the boy, and some of them even grasped him by the hand and told him to have courage. He recognized some of them, and did his best to bear up. But the fire, fanned by the wind, spread rapidly, and the poor lad

Door lad

WAS ABANDONED TO HIS FATE.

Later, when the fire had been extinguished, his dead body was chopped out. It was then found that one of the supports by falling across his back had saved him from instant death, but had wedged him bepeath the house so fast that it was with difficulty his body could be withdrawn. His hands and the entire right side were badly burned, and his death must have been a terrible one. It is quite likely, however, that his injuries outside of the burning would have resulted fataily. The bouse being unhabitable, the family went to the house of Mr. Arl's brother-in-law, Mr. Wilkom, on Twenty-third street, near Burdan, and thither the body of the boy was also taken. Ashmay be imagined, the parents were nearly distracted. At last accounts the physicians in attendance upon John Arl could give but little hopes for his receivery. He is 54 years old, and his age is greatly against his chances for recovery. The deceased, Joseph Arl, Jr., was nearly It years of age, and was a model boy in many respects. He occupied a good position behind the cashier's deak in the dry-goods store of Mandel Brothers.

There is of course no use in blaming any one. The Arls are sadly afflicted, and if they were to blame, as it is really thought they were for gross carelesness, nothing is now to be gained by laying the blame upon them. The firemen, too, were busy at a burning church, and the response to the alarin from Box 187, which was turned in at 3:20 o'clock, was therefore not general.

Coroner Mann will make a thorough investiga-WAS ABANDONED TO HIS PATE. oner Mann will make a thorough investiga-

MARINE ITEMS.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 3.—Passed up—Propellers Rosnoke, Northerner, Cuba, Conestoga, James P. Donaldson, H. L. Worthington, C. Huribut and consort, Michigan and barges, Porter, Chamberlin and consort; schooners F. J. King, F. L. Danforth, S. L. Watson, Guido Pfister, Porter.

Down—Propellers Arabia, Arctic, Nebrasks, W. H. Barnum, St. Louis, Delaware, Starucca, Mineral Rock and barges, Iron, Age and consort, Olean and barges; tugs Moille Spencer and barges, J. W. Bennett and barges; schooners Montcalm, Mont Blanc, Montgomery, Republic, A. J. Morey, Sunnyside, Venus, Pensaukee; steamer Pearl.

Wind—Northeast, heavy. Weather cloudy.

Special Dispatca to The Chicago Tribuna.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 3.—In harbor—Propeller Roanoke; steam-barges Mary Mills, Mackinaw and tow, Worthington; schooners Marco Pollo, Guida Pfister; tugs Vulcan, Ruth, and Champion.

Pollo, Guida Pfister; tugs Valcas, Champion.
Wind-North and strong.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Dulutts, Minn., Oct. 3.—Arrived-Propeller
City of Owen Sound; schooners P. B. Locke, M.
A. Hulbert.
Departed-Propellers India, Quebeo, schooner
Maple Leaf.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3.—Cleared—Schooner
Thomas Quayie and propeller Colorado, for Chicago.

oago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 3.—Arrived.—Schooners
Flying Mist, Lucerne, Niagara, M. L. Higgie.
Cleared.—Schooners Birdie Calkins, Pelican,
George D. Hussell, L. Hanna, Exile, Fred A.
Morse.

A SALOON ROW.

The saloon of Antony Darger, at No. 189 Cornelia street, was the scene of a vicious row at 8 o'clock last evening. Beer glasses were freely used as weapons, as were also chairs and other articles of furniture. As a result of the fight Paul Bisbiski, of No. 137 Cornell street, was badly out in the face, and John Mishirski, of No. 97 Cornelia street, was cut on the back of the head, and, an artery being severed, it was thought he would bleed to death before medical assi-tance could be summoned. He was attended by Dr. Schaefer, who was unable to state how his injuries would terminate, but he anticipated a thing dangerous. William Rednick and Frederick Kneisel, two of the participants in the encounter, were arrested by Sergi. Labhun and Officer Owens, and were locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

"The Sacred Battalion." "The Sacred Battalion."

After twenty-one conturies the remains of the 300 young Thebans, "the Sacred Battalion." who fell at the terrible battle of Cheronea, have now been dug up. Durms the summer, excavations have been made around the gizantic memorial lion which was placed in the centre of the field to commemorate the deeds of heroism of that dark day. A wall twenty-five yards in length and afteen yards in breadth was first-

NEW OHIO ROADS.

no, O., Oct. 3.—Toledo is begi

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trbuna.

LAFATETTE, Ind., Oct. 3.—The Lake Brie & Western Railroad has closed a contract with the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, for the erection of a new railroad bridge across the Wabash River at this point. The structure will be a combination of wood and iron, and is to be of the Howe truss pattern. The contract calls for the combination of the work by the ist of December next, and the estimated cost is \$22,000. The bridge will be put in, a section at a time, so as not to interfore at all with the ronning of trains. The same Company have purchased the shops of the Indianapolis, Clucinnati & Lafayotte, located in this city, and will take immediate possession. Some years ago they erected shops three miles south of the city, but the unhealthy toution has always proved a great drawback, and these are now to be abandoned.

RESIGNED. of Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. GTON, Ill., Oct. 3.—L. D. Barton he

ITEMS. Mr. A. E. To

Cloud is at riles.

The Kansas City Times says: "It is binted that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company are about to out passenger rates from Missouri River points to Chicago, by way of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluids Road, in order to retaliste for fanoied wrongs on the part of the Alton and Wabash Companios. Such a step would be the beginning of a fight by which the public alone would be the gainer, as was the case between the roads running to St. Louis. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company would, no doubt, also be a willing participant in such a runnpus."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Arrived, steamship Arizona, from Liverpool; P. Caland, from Rotterdam; Zeeland, from Antwerp; and Devonia, from Glasgow.

HAMBURG, Oct. 8.—Arrived, Wieland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 8.—Arrived, City of Berlin, from New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES. To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insis-upon having Dobbins' Electric.

ST JACOBS OIL



RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacom Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of So Cents, and every one sufering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLU BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

New Location.

The finest and most com-

plete Wholesale and Retail

Grocery House in the North-

west. We are now selling the best selection of Im-

ported and Domestic Staple

and Faney Groceries and Provisions, of the highest

grades known, at from 10 to

25 per cent below prices

15 to 30 cts. per lb.

Sugars,

Extra Standard Cut Loaf.

10 1-2c.

Extra Standard Granulated.

10c.

Syrups,

Teas,

40c to \$1.00 per lb.

Flour,

mills in Illinois, Missouri,

Wisconsin, and Minnesota,

\$6 to \$8.50 per brl.

Our Flours will make from

40 to 60 lbs. more bread to

the barrel, and guaranteed

to please the most fastidi-

ous bread bakers.

unsurpassed.

For quality, strength, and

charged in credit stores.

THE RAILROADS.

Toleno, O., Oct. 8.—Toledo is beginning to congratulate herself on the prospect of becoming an extensive railway centre in the near uture. Arieast three, that probably five, important lines of road will arrange to make their seminus in this city within a short time. One of the new accessions to her system will be the foledo, Peiphos & Burlington Narrow-Gauze and branches. The last rail of the gap between Holgate and Grand Hapids was put down to-day. This will give a continuous line of iron from Toledo to Warren, a distance of 175 miles. From Warren the track is laid to Marion, a distance of eighteen miles, thus increasing the length of the line to 184 miles. From Marion to St. Louis a larre portion of the road is completed, and nearly the whole of the remaining gap not yet completed is under contract and work is being pushed as rapidly as men and money can do it. I rains will not run through from Marion until the road is ballasted, but this work is being rapidly pushed, and will be completed in four weeks. On those portions of the line already completed, freight and passenger business has already opened out very brisk. The lack of enginess is a serious drawback, but will be remedied soon, as twenty-four new ones have been ordered, part of which have arrived and are in ordered, part of which have arrived and are in

**BUTTER and CHEESE** 

Burlington & Missouri River Road in Ne-braska, announces the extension of his road to Harbine Station, Neb. This station was opened for business yesterday with H. C. Strong as agent. The distance from Red Cloud is 41 criles. Department is stocked with the finest productions of the Northwest, and range in prices from 10 to 35c per lb.

Rice, Choice New Louisiana, 7 1-2c per lb.

MICHIGAN APPLES, Hand picked, in 3-bushel barrels.

\$2 to \$2.50 per brl. Soap, Kirk's and Procter & Gamble's German Mottled Soap,

\$3.15 pr box of 60 lbs We employ more Clerks, Mules, Horses and Wagons, and sell more goods than any other Retail Gro-cery and Wine House in Chicago. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

LOTTERY. HAVANA LOTTERY J.DUFF. & CO., BANKERS

42 NASSAU STREET.

ORLIBERTY NEW YORK.

Grocery and Wine House

79-81 State-st We are offering Fine Havana Cigars at remarkably close prices. It is a known fact, in nine cases out of ten

cheaper than manufacturers are selling to the Retail Cigar Trade of the Northwest. We will sell you a finer Seed and Havana Cigar from three to six dollars per hundred

than can be found elsewhere in the city. Smokers who appreciatequality and price,

give us a trial.

50 to 70c per gal. Chas. Gossage

Announce their

pungency our Teas stand Fall Styles From the most celebrated

"Imported Novelties"

Wednesday, Oct. 6. Thursday, Oct. 7, Friday, Oct. 8, Saturday, Oct. 9

ence of their patrons. Chas. Gossage & Co., "Dry Goods Retailers."

Inviting the attention and pres-

BAKING POWDER. THE CONTRAST



has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its origin purity and wholesomeness. The best ordinace ITS SAFETT, HEALTHFULNESS, FURITY, EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being in to-day, from North to South, from East to West, the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 16 years. A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN HULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

RUPTURE \$100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution illo in one of an inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SUNSETHOSE, patented juic LISE BAKTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, LISE BAKTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Company of the Parker of the P DR. PARKER, the patentee, his had B years experience, the last 5 years with Barine Hospitals, Ariny, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government have adopted our appliance as the best in an.

Cases that can be cured we never fall to Fick.

Handlighturers of the we never fall to Fick. SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS white's LEVER TRUSS CO., 61 Warres-st., New York

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR | PRICES:



SULPHUR SOAP

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sorés.

Persons employing it have no need to react to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes. It is a desirable Disinfect ANT of CLOTH and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

7AN, FRECELER, PHPLES, and BLOTCHES plus and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious on As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

7AN, FRECELER, PHPLES, and BLOTCHES plus and will on the say yield to its influence; and it is the very best as any its influence; and it is the very best and the say yield to its influence; and it is the very best in the case, as yield to its influence; and it is the very best in the case of th

FAMOUS REMEDIES. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseas HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), as Compile's TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Care in One Minute, as Conta. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous, 20 Cents. JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 25 Cents.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTE

Sinking Fund 6s of 1879 At 105 and interest.

DAY & FIELD......130 La Salle-st Vabash. St. Louis & Pacific R. R.Co cent General Mortgage Bonds.

erest payable in U. S. Gold Coin sale. 36 and interest. DAY & FIELD................ LaSalle-st

CHAS. A. MAIR & CO., 22 LA SALLE-ST., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

receile orders for the purchase and sale of Grain and Provisions for future deliveryon margins.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES. was filed Saturday in the Superior Court a Case to obtain a divorce from Merrett eing adultery. ms also wants a divorce from aroline on account of her very dis-

ITEMS.

Judge Tuley will hear this morning the motion o attach for contempt the officers of the Chiago & Western Indiana Railroad Company.

Judge Biodgett will probably begin the call of its chancery calendar to-morrow.

The Appellate Court will meet to-morrow and begin the call of its calendar.

An Assignce will be chosen this morning for Judge S. Wilfo.

nsted began a suit in ejectm trday against Ole Thorson to recover possess of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 5, 34, 7.

STATE COURTS. shoenuners commenced a suit in urday against Andrew Warner,

Saturday against Andrew Warner, 5,000 damages.

ttish-American Mortgage Company III against Joseph and Mary E. C. W. Kelton, H. I. Sheldon, dwin Sturtevant, Jennie R. Sturt. H. Hale, and Richard Waterman, in trust, and Ezekiel Smith to forest-deed for \$5,500 on Lot 22 in Webivision of Lots 6 to 15, inclusive, of Inion Park Addition to Chicago, and ainst Joseph Eastman and wife, Edwant and wife, Ezekiel Smith, H. I. rostee, and D. H. Hale and B. W. successors in trust, to foreclose a for \$4,500 on Lot 5 in the same sub-

ision.

ynthia S. Nash filed a bill against Julia F. riling. Adolph Loeb, E. B. Hiuman, trustee, meis Tieman, Sidney W. Sen, J. E. Young, ginia C. Kinney, and Ell Kinney to foreclose lortgage for \$11,200 on Block 25 in S. J. Walks Stubdivision of that part lying south of the nois & Michigan Canal, of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 28, 14, and of \*\*\*st part south of the canal of E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 36, 39, 13.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Call to-morrow is 1 to 5 of

Gone to Criminal Court DGE SMITH—No preliminary call. That call 2.846, 2.850, 2.862, 2.870, 2.874, 2.876, 2.846. No. DGB MOBAN-405, 407, 458, 459, 460, 462, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474. No cas

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—T. C. Campbell v. Valley Forge Consolidated Mining Company, verdict \$750, and motion for new trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Lucy W. Ballard v. Jacob R. Fowler and Alexander McDaniel, \$2,786.75.

Liquor-Drinking in England. Liquor-Drinking in England.

Ricand Grant White in October Atlantic.

conly laboring men and men who ought to but do not, give themselves up to this deg habit of beer-drunkenness through two ce days of the week, but skilled artisans, whose work is of a kind and of an excel-which is worthy of respect and admiration, more than once told in regard to an artisan s class, a man whose work was always in and at the highest price, and who could with ave kept himself and his family in perfect

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Business Fairly Active-New York Exchange Flat.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Lard Active—Pork Tame—Meats Dull and Easier.

Less Doing in Grain - Wheat Strong - Corn and Oats Firmer-Flour More Active.

FINANCIAL.

Business in Chicago during the past week moved along smoothly and in large volume. It did not, however, assume those huge propor-tions that most bankers and business-men were led to expect by the 1st of October. Orders for currency with paper for discount came in towards the close of the week quite lively from Minnesota, showing that a movement of wheat to the seaboard has commenced thereaway in right good earnest. On the whole, however, it is evident that Western farmers are holding back a large share of their surplus with the hope of obtaining better prices. They appear to believe that Europe will buy about all we have to spare of farm products, and hence that they will profit by keeping back a large reserve. This they are abundantly able to do, for in the history of the West there never was a time when there was so much real money in the hands of the people. Crops have been abundant in amount and of good quality for three or four years past; they good quality for three or four years past; they have been paid for in actual money at fair have been paid for in actual money at fair prices. Mortgages in vast numbers have been paid off; with these funds new dwellings and barns have been built and paid for; new furniture and improved household appointments have been purchased, and generally debt-paying and a greatly-improved condition of our people have been the order of the day. Hence, if the farmers are making a mistake in not sending forward all their surplus with a rush they are abundantly.

all their surplus with a rush, they are abusable to stand it. able to stand it.

The banks have had as abundance of means for all the business that offered. Country correspondents have increased their orders for currency, and considerable parcels of gold have been forwarded. Nobody now need deprive his eyes of the inspiring beauty of the "yellow boys" if he only has currency or anything else to buy them. Their value will not tumble 2 or 3 per cent a week as Government bonds have per cent a week, as Government bonds have done. Country bankers have also been quite liberal in their offerings of paper for rediscount, all of which has been cheerfully taken. City customers have also made larger demands on their bankers showing more activity in the vari-ous business departments. The banks have an abundance of money for all the paper that offers, at previous rates—viz.: 6@8 per cent for time parcels, with a rather firmer market. For very short and call loans the rate is 4@5 per cent. At this rate only the heavy packers and provision banks are the takers.

New York exchange was dull and inactive all the week. Nearly all the banks seem to have the funds and paper maturing in New York to supply the calls of all their own customers. The range for the week was 55@80c discount between banks per \$1,000, and that was the rate at the closing. It is plain that the bal-ance of trade is still largely in favor of Chi-

cago.

The bank settlements of the 1st and 4th in time past often made a good deal of commotion in the street to make up balances. Checks were exchanged, and not a little "kiting" to tide over some lame operator was practiced. Now all this is changed, and, while the clearings foot up to large figures, the lst of the month settlements are now scarcely heard of in financial circles. This shows that capital has really increased faster even than the business of the city,—vast as that certain-

troller of the Currency, the Hon. John Jay Knoz, showing by States the amount of Na-tional-bank circulation issued, the amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the United States Treasury to retire National-bank circu-

	Addition tion		ed to retire al Bank tion.	MAS.
States and Ter- ritories.	nal circula- issued since b, 1874.	For redemp- the of nodes of liquidate- ing bassis	Total depos-	enders on de- eith the U.S. arer at date
Maine N. Hampshire.	\$1,461,180 602.85	73,977	128,797	\$ 196,102 82,376
Vermont	1,795,310	184,507	1,342,847	184,006
M assachusetts Rhode Island.	20,760,150 1,810,340	32,330	987,335	201,409
Connections	2.485.390	65,350	2,291,680	757,171
New York New Jersey	20,857,895	2,182,878	27,494,059	6,502,647
Pennsylvania.	1,712,665	241,690 1,294,835	1,803,940 8,456,547	313,288
Delaware	202,275	313333,3000	0,400,000	1,100,000
Maryland	1,302,510	104,600	1,812,9 0	30,277
Dist. Columbia Virginia	456,500 800,500	422,664 915,349	890,724 1,822,879	48,650 246,256
West Virginia I	236,810	731,000	1.086.245	167,214
North Carolina	1,235,660	128,200	1,140,785	143,020
leorgia	52 1,350	287,725	963 390 725,400	21,741
florida	72,000	4011100	120,400	78,297
Alabama	207,000	90,000	229,500	94,4 5
Mississippi	1,286,110	650,750	9 770 400	291
Louisians	3 8,100	21,50,1	2,750,000 250,140	181,108
Arkansas	171,000	CONTRACTOR	171,000	18,490 26,290
entucky	3,811,620	629,867	2.134.800	355,4×1
dissouri	207.290	370, 4/L	904,200 4,740,900	167,114 726,864
Ohio	617,170 767,290 8,182,480	9.88.510	4,661,641	896,410 2,021,322
ndiana	3,259,380	1,235,837	7,624,390	
llinois	2,545,345 2,075,410	1,739,434	8 374,890 2,850,475	1,010,284 671,256
Visconsin	780,530	653,890	1,647,290	404.80
owa	1,583,406	813,039	2,163,540	646,035
Minnesota	1,017,800	420,005 781,721	972,271	425,087 222,176
Nebraska	147,630 67,500	45,000	278,050	43,400
Nevada	35,000 .	20182113809	200	1.8-8
tah	572,400 184,900	138,083	287, 186	20,502
Iontana	120,600	91,803	357,991 136,800	16,963
Vyoming	3,600			*********
Washington	135,000 . 90,000 .			********
onkota	175,500			*********
alifornia	732,000			*********
egal - tender notes deposit-	20	100 Miles	1	
ed prior to			100	
June 20, 1874		1200	200	15. 1
and remaining		是京 传	2 010 0	
at that date		********	3,813,675	********

Totals . . . . 91,250,975 18,150,808 107,197,427 20,313,28

MINING NEWS. NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The mining-stock market was comparatively dull during the past week but a firmer tone has been developed. The down-ward tendency seems checked, and prospects

	88,910. Saturday's closin
quotations:	Marine Marine and the mark the
Alice635	La Crosse 16
Amie 56	Little Chief 67
Bechtel100	Lucerne
Boston Consolidated 75	Martin White 35
Belie Isle	May Belle 15
Battle Creek	Moose
Best & Beicher 102	Mexican
Buckeye 18	New York & Colorado. 165
Cainveras 84	Ophir925
California205	Plumas
Caledonia145	Silver Cliff
Chrysolite400	South Hite 16
Climax 82	Sierra Nevada 115
Columbia Con125	Bilver Nugget 46
Censolidated Pacific. 125	South Bulwer 50
Copper Knob 53	Sauro Tunnel150
Durango 22	Tuscarora 26
Goodshaw	North Belle Isle 35
Granvill	
Independence	Yeilow Jacket
independence as	1 Tellow Jacket480
Bullion from mines i	received here Saturday
amounted to \$78,116, m	aking the weekly total

Bullion from mines received here Saturday amounted to \$78,116, making the weekly total \$288,451.

A San Francisco special says: "Watson, Lagrange & Gibson, of New York, have just bonded for Eastern parties a mining grant containing \$0,000 acres in Sonora, Mexico, near the Arizona line, owned by Gen. Pesquiera. The principal mine, known as the Lagrange, has been worked irregularly over 150 years. The ores require smeit, ng and boang retorted similar to the Horn Silver of Utah. Comstock shares continued weak, which is attributed to the failure to develop the extensive ore body on, the Union 2,500-foot level."

A Virginia City' special says: "California raised during the week 1,021 tons, assaying \$21,50 per ton, shipped \$64,000, bullion, and has \$23,000 in the office. Consolidated Virginia raised \$66 tons, assaying \$7,78, and has in the office \$1,765. The Union Consolidated Virginia raised \$66 tons, assaying \$7,78, and has in the office \$1,765. The Union Consolidated Virginia raised \$66 tons, assaying \$7,78, and has in the office \$1,765. The Union Consolidated virginia raised \$66 tons, assaying \$7,78, and has in the office \$1,765. The Union Consolidated virginia raised \$66 tons, assaying \$7,78, and has in the office \$1,765. The Union Consolidated virginia raised \$66 tons, assaying \$7,78, and has in the office \$1,765. The Union Consolidated virginia raised \$66 tons, assaying \$7,78, and has in the office \$1,765. The Union Consolidated virginia raised \$60 tons, and the office of the east workings."

A Leadville special says: "Buck, Superintendent of the Climax, has resigned. Chrysolite has been making large shippents, but henceforth, temporarily at least, the daily output will not be over 40 tons. A new ore body has been struck in Highland Chiet, and the mill is shipping \$60 tons faily. Catalpa shipped \$450 tons in September. Bug Chief started its new machinery Friday. The toli-road from Ouray, \$6000, to the allied mines has been completed. It cost \$30,000. The mines are owned by Senators Ellaine and Piumb Congressme

smelters at Leadville for September was \$1,502,-103,—the largest shipment ever made from Leadville. There has also been an increase of ore at the smelters. Billing & Eller start a new furnace to-day, and Eigin starts another this week. Malta smelters also start this week. The total shipments for nine months, to Oct. I, were \$11,600,762. A large body of fine ore was struck Saturday in the Ypsilanti Mine, between Fryer and Carbonate Hills."

and Carbonate Hills."

A BIG SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE CITY, Colo., Oct. 3.—Considerable excitement was created in this city yesterday by the sale of the Mountain Queen, a representative San Juan mine, to Pairchild & Merritt, of Chicago, and Wheat, of Detroit, through their representative, Prof. James Cherry. Consideration.

3,000. It is a bona-fide property, but has been in litigation for years, and will now be vigorously worked.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city

warmer intergration	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
And the second state of the	2000.	1879.	1880.	2679.	
Flour, bris	9,451	12.254	12,841	9,50	
Wheat, bu	95,073	206,166	126,894	141,86	
Corn, bu	539,102 160,864	290,452	415,610	220,35 41,95	
Onts, bu	13,197	101,400	7,447	5.21	
Barley, bu	46,733	56,930	311.450	57.88	
Grass-seed, Bs	356,826	229,480	23,018	100,87	
Flax-seed, Ds	1,930,040	1,451,943	1.888,583	886,071	
Broom-corn, Ds	20,000	98,500	30,156	58,33	
ured meats. Ds	588,000	178,773	3,035,044	2,335,45	
Beef, tcs	*******	*******	弘		
ork, bris.	500	********	234	1.13	
ard, bs	92,750	162,200	1,458,906	137,94	
Tallow, Bs	37,880	40,449	118,440	27,00	
Butter. bs	200,849	150,318	208,130	222,834	
Live hogs, No	20,637	20,140	2,021	2,00	
Sheep, No	510	942	D12333796000	1	
Hides, Bs.	162,690	182,341	253,820	274.33	
Highwines, bris	120	50			
Woul, Bs	70,838	60,406	76,780	69,061	
Potatoes, bu	4,960	2,800	1,710	414	
Coal, tons	4,878	15,915	2,159	1,996	
Hay, tons	7.868	11.501	3 949	3,707	
hingies, m	406	5.800	330	230	
alt, bris	8.632	9.3.6	5.136	2.89	

provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Qu provisions and sic on grain to New York. Quo-tations on through foreign freights were steady at 55%c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58%c for do to Glasgow, 68%c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 70c for do to Antwerp or Bremen. The aggregate receipts of wheat reported Sat-urrday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo were 432,008 bu. The corresponding

nts were 341,000 bu. The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 18,941 bris; wheat, 243,500 bu; corn, 358,300 bu; cats, 66,300 bu; corn-meal, 147 pkgs; rye, 13,148 bu; barley, 31,200 bu; mait, 2,502 bu; pork, 180 bris; beef, 375 bris; cut meats, 440 pkgs; lard, 1,517 tos; whisky. 172 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 22,000

weights are gross			
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	187	9-180	1878-179
	W'k ended	Since	Since
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1
Pork, bris	4.523	318,318	318,1
Lard	. 8,316,351	272,965,366	237,517,6
Hams	2,523,654	232,962,571	195,616.0
Sides	8,264,566	436,665,871	485,312,0
Shoulders		95,281,800	100,279,
The exports of	provisions	from the	seaboar
including New C	rieans, fo	r the wee	k endi
Sept. 25, included	3,743 bris	pork, 3,102	brls bee
4,895,556 lbs lard, 6			t, 4,192,4
lbs cheese, and 2,0	113,017 ibs t	allow.	Service:

from seven Atla to Sept. 18:

	Det. 1, 1880.	get. 1, 2879.	Oet, 1, 1878.	Oct. 1, 1677.	Oct. 1, 1876.
Pork, bris Lard, tes Hams, bxs Bacon, bxs Shoulders, bxs	No r'p't 20,500 11,600 24,000 2,800	2,330 20,330 9,000 22,000 4,750	4,540 23,000 3,000 23,000 3,500	8,306 12,838 23,412	1.796 19,836 24,269
The New You the following a into the United glish cereal year	s the in Kingdo ars endin	ports om for	of flor	ar and	grain

	Turkey, etc 257,914	288,880	2.40
30	Egypt 562,013	1,124.081	2,287,94
	U. S. Atlantic ports25,26,385 U. S. Pacific ports 4,218,684	23,164,116 6,328,575	7.085.58
	Chili 182,506	58A049	1,791,24
	British India 3.880,159	716,281	2,496,18
9	British N. America 3,53,68	2,118,665 3,333,177	4,788,118
	Other countries 546,691	342.304	262.61
02 76			-
76	Total wheat, cwts. 54,303,4,65 Barley	51,775,485	5,815,691 12,382,665
06 57	Onts	12.113.645	15,622,917
100	Peas 1.965,793	1,595,441	2,032,772
71	Beans	1,700,218 38,621,787	2,754,518 31,870,88
14	Maize40,746,135	90/041,191	31,570,80
33	Total spring grain72,175,225	64,016,715	64,623,763
77	Germany 1,381,047	861,190	938,080
	France	\$35,901 \$381,839	206,289 7,026,980
4	United States	3,66,100	463,780
16 14 10 11	Other countries 2,195,971	2,182,852	1,746,612
7	Total flour, cwts 8.051,660	91,343,888	10,431,726
Ė	From July 1 to Sept. 25 the	United Sta	tes have
ĭ	exported as follows, in bushel	ls:	
8		at and flaz.	Unra.
e o	1880		30,320,000
0	1879		17,200,000
4	For the twelve months endi	ng June 3	0 Russin
1	exported 61,656,000 bu wheat.	1 87 1	15 Mel - 13
6	The French Minister of Agricu		
4	gives the official returns of the F 1879 at 17,345,947 acres, giving an		
8	and the transmit actes, giving an	magi ogate	Jiera OI

and 35 lbs respectively.

This information is good enough, but fearfully slow. The statisticians bereabouts have not only given the production for 1880 to an odd bushel, but the total amount which the farmer bushel, but the total amount which the farmer will receive for it. We get our information in advance of the fact; the poor Frenchmen have to wait a whole year for theirs.

The Mark Lane Express says: "The wheat yield in the United Kingdom this year has been very generally overestimated, because there has not been sufficient allowance made for the inevitable results of natural causes. The wheat groun will be variable at the best, and very generation will be variable at the best, and very generations.

crop will be variable at the best, and very generally disappointing, the fine weather at the end of the summer having been expected to remedy the shortcomings of an adverse season." PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular, with little change in the local bog market or the advices from other points. Lard was in good demand and firmer, but weakened toward the end of the seasion. Mess pork was tame on deliveries this year, but January was more firmly held, though closing easy. Old pork was very quiet, and some choted a downward tendency, but there was no sign that the parties controlling the deal for this month were departing from the policy of letting the shorts fill at anything over \$18.00, but not below that figure. Meats were rather dull, the time being at hand when they will be cut more freely. The princupal ho der reported a continued good demand for consumption, and large sales in the office during the last three days of the week. There has been a little more done in packing during the past week. The agreegate since Feb. 30 is reported at \$55,000, against 1,700,000 for the same time last year, and 1,780,000 to do in 1878.

Sizes Polks.—New pork advanced 29-25c for November, and fell back 74c, closing tume at \$12.55c 12.574, while January closed firm at \$12.75. Old pork was easy, closing at about \$18.00 for this month, and carlots nominal at \$17.75. Sales were reported of 3ab bris seller October at \$18.55c 30 bris seller of 3ab under \$18.50c 30 bris seller November at \$1.550c 40.00 bris seller the sales were reported of \$2.50c or seller October or seller November, and \$1.80c and \$1 PROVISIONS.

paradonia a	Short ribe.		L. & S.	
eboxed ber, boxedary, loose	8.10 7.06	\$4.05 5.25 5.20 5.00	\$7.90 8.10 8.05 6.60	\$8.30 8.40 8.35 6.30
clears quoted as beriands, \$884c b periands, \$884c b	oxed: h	ope al	hams,	bexed:
con quoted at 6560 ribs. 94 diffe for s	everage. 6%c for hort cle	should are, 116	ers. 961 11140 for	se for hams,
nvased and packed				

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING-In this market there were no ch

EGGS—Were steady at 18e per dox for candled packages.

VISH—Were quoted as before. Whitefish and cod are in better supply, but the offerings are not adequate, and the market remains firm. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, W.5-bri. \$5.00 & 5.10
Whitefish, Iamily, W-5-bri. \$5.00 & 5.10
Whitefish, Iamily, W-5-bri. \$5.00 & 5.10
Mackerel-Extra bloaters. 14.00 & 21.00
Mackerel-Extra bloaters. 14.00 & 21.00
Mackerel-No. 1 bay, S-bri. 10.25 & 10.50
Mackerel-No. 1 bay, S-bri. 5.00 & 6.7.5
Mackerel-No. 1 bay, S-bri. 5.00 & 6.7.5
Mackerel-No. 1 bay, S-bri. 5.00 & 6.5.5
Mackerel-No. 1 bore, kits. 12.55 & 1.00
Mackerel-No. 1 bore, kits. 12.55 & 1.00
Mackerel-No. 1 bore, kits. 12.55 & 1.00
Codish-Grund bank. 5.00
Herring—Labrador, split, bris. 7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, bris. 5.00
Herring—Scaled, W box. 30 & 30
California saimon, 5-bris. 100
PRUITS AN) NUTS—In this market no changes were noted. There was a light demand at the quo-2tuens given below:

\*\*FOREIGN.\*\* POREIGN.

Citron.

Apples, evaporated.
Apples, Eastern.
Apples, Southern.
Pesciles, unpared, halves, new.
Pesciles, unpared, halves, old.
Raspberries
Biackberries, new.
Pitted cherries.

NUTS. GREEN FRUITS-Don

Jemons, per box.

Jamaico oranges, per bri
California penes, per box.
California piums, per box.
California grapes, 30-lb case.
GROCERIES No price-chan
ruled quiet and prices were
quosed, excepting coffees, wh
setded. We repeat our list:

Patent cut-loaf ....

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Fat cattle sold well during the first half of the week. There was not enough of them to meet the demand, and Monday's and Tuesday's offer-

4.3534.5

at \$1.000.25, and heavy at \$2.200.3.15.
SHEEP—Have been in liberal supply and in modernic demand at \$2.300.3.5 for poor to medium, and at \$2.500.400 for good to strictly choice, per last lib. The demand was wholly local. Lambs solid at \$2.000.200 per head.

KANSAS CITY.

ports: CATLE-Receipts, 354; shipments, 558; market fall and steady; native shippers, 5534.54.50; native stock-ers and feeders, \$2.34.53.55; native cows, \$1.552.75; grass Texas steers, \$1.552.75; half-breeds, \$2.353.35; Hogs-Receipts, 1.455; ahipments, 710; slow and lower: choice, \$4.5554.75; light shipping and mixed packing, \$4.4584.50;

lower: choice, \$4.5564.75; light shipping and mixed packing, \$4.564.85.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. L

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and firm;
Minnesota extras, clear, good, \$5.50; fanor, \$5.55;
straight, \$5.40; Ohlo, good, \$5.50; Indiana new wheat,
good, \$5.50; St. Louis, choice, \$5.60; Minnesota patent
process, \$7.503.23. Rye flour—Light stock; \$5.60.

GRAIN—Wheat—Active speculative demand; rejected, on track, \$1.65; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.604;
No. 2 October, \$1.684; bid. \$1.484; asked; November,
\$1.60 bid. \$1.194 asked; December, \$1.60 bid. \$1.194
asked. Corn un fair demand; yellow, \$5.4cc; depot mixed. 30.4255/cc; sail mixed, elevator, \$5.5cc;
asil mixed. Ocuber, \$5.5cc bid. November,
s5.5cc bid. November,
s6.5cc bid. S6.5cc bid. S6.5cc bid. November,
s6.5cc bid. S6.5cc bid. S6.5cc bid. November,
s6.5cc bid. S6 PHILADELPHIA.

PEORIA.

BALTIMORE.

AR-Quiet; "A" soft, 1056c.

ST. LOUIS. changed.

GRAIN—Whent better, but slow: No. 2 red, 1 cash; 14(4804)4c October; 05/4050)4c November; 10-ecember; 194(4004)4c the year; No. 3 do, 30-35 No. 4 do, 30-355/c Corn firmer; 35/40 and 195/40 November; 35/4035/c December; 35/4035/c the year November; 35/4035/c cash; 30c Novem Rye slow; 35/5/c bid. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Kasy at \$4.45.

ECTERE—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady: opened and declined 980; closed quiet: No. I Milwaukee hard, \$1.854; No. I Milwaukee, 970; No. 2 do, 860; October, 180; No. versibler, 1856; December, 1856; No. 5 do, 860; No. 5 do, 780; rejected nominal. Corn easier: steady; No. 2 at 3756. Unto firm; No. 2 at 3756. By firmer: No. 1 at \$356. Bariey lower. No. 2 spring, 696-8995; PracVISIONS—Quiet; meas pork, \$1.400 cash and October; \$12.70 November. Prime steam lard, \$7.55 cash and October; \$12.70 November.

BOSTON.

CINCINNATI.

RAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 amber, Sc; No. 2 red nier, Sc. Corn-dull but firm; No. 2 mixed. St. Carn nor; No. 2 mixed, 35,64355c. Bye—Demand fair d market firm; No. 3, Sc. Barley steady, with fair demand; No. 7 fall, Sc.
Phovisions—Pork unsettled at \$17.00218.75. Lard
firmer at \$7.55. Bulk meats dull and lower: \$5.752
1.75 Becon quiet: shoulders, \$5.75; clear ris, \$5.574;
clear, \$5.77.—Steady at \$1.09.
BUTEEN—Dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. Oct 2.—COTTÓN—Quiet at 113(e. FLOUR—Steady; extra, \$1.00@3.25; extra family, \$3.50, A No. 1, \$4.50@4.75; choice fancy, \$5.50@5.00. GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; 2022c. Cornmarket dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 white

KANSAS CITY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
RANSAS CITY. Mo., Oct. 2.—The Price Current re-

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

GRAIN—Wheat firm: No. 1 white, We: October, 1994e;

November, 1734e; December, 1995e; No. 3 white, 1895e;

No. 2 red, We. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct. 2.—GRAIN—Whest inac othing doing; quotations nominally unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and without change. INDIANAPOLIS.

COTTON.

NEW OBLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 1956; low middling, 1956; good ordinary, 956; net receipts, 5,404 bales; gross, 7,179; sales, 2,700; stock, 55,538.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.—COTTON—Lower: middling, 1056; sales, 530 bales; receipts, 1,130; shipments, 500; stock, 3,365.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOUDS.

New York, Oct. 2.—Cotton goods in moderate demand, and tone of market firm. Cottonades more sought for by the clothing trade. Plaid prints active, but other calicoes sluggish. Ginghams in steady request and firm. Plannels, blankets, and jeans doing lairly, but men's wear woulens continue quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 2.-PETROLEUM-Firm at quotation; Standard white, 130 test, 1156.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.-PETROLEUM-Dull; weak; crude, United certificates, 334c; refined, 1134c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 2-SPIRITS TURPENTINE
Steady at 30%c.

KNOW THYSELF



THE untild misories that result from indiscretion in early the post of the pos

Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKRIR, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass. The anthor may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experi-THYSELF.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN,

RAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

or Mass. Guide-Books. Time-Tables accommodations. apply at 6 and Grand Pacific Hotel. Brink's Expreporthess: corner Randolph and State-House. S'Canal-st., and at he doubt.

HOME GATHERINGS.

Pacing Hotel, and Palmer flows.

Pacing Hotel, and Palmer flows.

all and Express (daily) 5.0 am colle Express 5.15 years as Line. 5.15 years For Racine, Milwausee Saebyg'n, M'niw'c daily of Monday Boass doo's leave until.

Fig. 7. a.y's Boas doo's leave until.

Night scous for Milwausee, it s., Monday, That day, and Friday at 7 m. m. and Saturday.

For Luddington, Manistee, etc., Sat. and San. 47 for Annepoe, etc., 1ues and Frid. 7 m. m. and Friday at 7 m. m. and Friday at 7 m. m. and Saturday.

For Annepoe, etc., 1ues and Frid. 7 m. m. and Friday for Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday.

For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday.

For Codes foot of Minnigan av. "Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av. "Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av." Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av. "Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av." Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av. "Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av." Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av. "Sundays experies for the first of Minnigan av." Sundays experies for the first of the

oing Have Resulted Therefrom further Concerning the Schooner Olive Bri aster en Lake Ontario.

MARINE NEWS.

A Lively Gale from the North B. Lake Michigan Yesterday,

Bul as Far as Known No Serious Dis

Port and General Notes, Embr from the Entire Chain of Lake

MARINE NEWS.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. RIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

icago & Northwestera Raitway, ps. Guide-Books. Time-Tables, Sicepana-modations, apply at 60 and 67 Clark-Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express come of ast corner Kandolph and State-stab, Pale , 75 Canal-st., and at the decoust.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Ball

eshs autons 4 Minne- 10:10 am 10:20 am

Illinois Central Hallrand

ago, Bock Island & Pacific Estimod, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticks es & Clark-st, Sherman House, Palmer House ad Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

Leave. | Arrive

T:00 a m \* 7:50 pm

Loave. | Are

A Lively Gale from the North Ruffled Lake Michigan Yesterday, gel as Far as Known No Serious Disasters to

Shipping Have Resulted Therefrom. Partier Concerning the Schooner Olive Branch Dis-

aster en lake Ontario.

Part and General Notes, Embracing News m the Entire Chain of Lakes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

AN OCTOBER NORTHER.

Inght Saturday the Signal Service Bured storm signals hoisted at this and
its on Lake Michigan. A heavy thunints on Lake Michigan. A heavy future, which approached from a northwest-ection not withstand ng the prevalence abovest wind, had dreached the city and ding country for three hours previous, early, belated people became satisfied, sperienced navigators during the early hours that a sharp norther was near at their countries and mistaken in their

either once more in port or at ancho, in the offing. All but about a dozen sougat refuge in the narbot. Of the number which anchared only one came to be under the Government break-water; the remainder dropped their mudhooks between drosse Point and Lincoin Park. A large fleet of vessels, principally itumber-laden, arrived during the day, and in not a single instance could it be noticed out a deck-load had been disturbed by the waves. Canvas, too, did not appear to have suffered much. One vessel, a three-and-after, whose name could not be learned, lost her many sail; and the schooner Kane Lyons appeared in the schooner Evaline arrived minus her more sail; and the schooner Kane Lyons appeared in the sense; the schooner Kane Lyons appeared in the she only other craft that sudered damage, of the grain-laden vessels that left port saturday afterneon and evening the canal schooners Ories and O. M. Bund returned to the harborduring the day, while one other, a black three-and-after, name unknown, came to anchor this side of tiruse Point. The schooner North Cape, laden with liaxseed for Buffalo, also returned. A ung towed the grain-laden schooner Chandler I, Wells out into the lake Saturday evening, out immediately returned with her, under instructions from the Captain, who did not like he appearance of the weather when he got out-side. Among the vessels in the lower harbor, windbound, are the schooner Myosotis, bound from Escanda to Soute Calcago with iron ore, and the schooner Z. G. Simmons, bound to Michigan City with fumber.

The tags ventured out upon the lake quite

the schooner Z. G. Simmons, bound to Michigan City with humber.

The tage ventured out upon the lake quite freely during the day to bring in vessels as they made their appearance, acuding before the gale under aimost "bare poles." Only two were withdrawn from scriving-viz.: the A. G. Van Schick and Asa Ransom, each of which had soutles or covers lifted or washed away by seas shipped while hurrying out for tows.

AN EXPLANATION FROM WILLIAM, S. CONDON.

To the Editor of The Calesso Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—In the marine news to-day I find the following: "Chicago, Oct. 3.—The TRIBUNE will please to give room for these lines. My husband, Peter Holm, made me promise never to trouble Mr. Jonnson or the schooner ida, as ne would not blame the vessel or the owner in any respect. The article printed in The Tribune this morning was not with my consent, and against my will, unbeknown to me.

"Mas. Latthe HOLM,"

"No. 201 Indiana street."

This is said to have been elicited by an announcement in The Tribunes of the probability

"Mas. Latter Holm."

This is said to have been elicited by an announcement in The TRESONS of the probability of a suit for damages against Capt. Johnson for injuries sustained by mr. Hoim from the uniquence of the scaooner Ida falling on him while steering the vessel.

The letter is followed by this statement: "The reporter owes it to himself to explain that the uniu points of information contained in the paragraph referred to by Mrs. Holm were furnished by Mr. W. H. Condon, who claims to have been sent for by Mr. Holm on Thursday for the purpose of consultation."

If you will permit me, I will fully state what I had to do with this matter. The day before Mr. Holm died he sent a seaman, who boards at IVI Indiana street, to ask me call and advise him what he could do towards recovering damages of the Ida or her owner, and if I would call he would pay me for my trouble. President Powers was present when I received the measure.

With the messeners I called on Mr. Holm and

Powers was present when I received the measure.

With the messenger I called on Mr. Holm, and in the presence of his wife I heard his story, and then said that when I had heard the statements of the crew I could tell whether he had any claim on the vessel or her owner. He said he would send them to my office on their arrival in port. Mrs. Holm asked if a suit could be commenced in case her husband died, etc., and after a brief stay I returned to my office.

Necture your vigitant reporter, who asked for an item of news, I told him the result of my call, but did not say to him or any other person that Mr. Holm had a valid claim against Mr. Johnson or his vessel, or that a suit would be instituted against him.

The only compensation I have received for my services, which may have tended to quicken Capt. Johnson's coaritable inclinations, is the insinuation in the letter drawn up to be signed by Mrs. Holm, which might induce a stranger to batieve that I had been working up a case against Capt. Johnson, with whom I have always been on friendly terms.

WILLIAM H. CONDON.

WILLIAM H. CONDON.

DECLINES TO PROSECUTE.

To the Entire of the achicago Tribuna.

Officago. Oct. 3.—As certain parties have, without the least authority from me, published a nonce in your paper to the effect that I intended to brung suit against Capt. Wm. Johnson to recover damages for my husband s injury and consequent death aboard his ship. I desire to say that I wish such parties would mind their own business and act annoy a gentleman toward whom I have every rerson to feel gratings for his noble and kind-nearted assistance to me in my sorrow and trouble.

OHARLOTTE HOLM,

No. 20 West indiana sireet.

No. 20 West Indians street.

CHANGED TO COAL-BURNERS.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining a supply of wood at Manitowoch has led Capt. Goodhat to substitute coal-grates for the woodhat to substitute coal-grates for the woodhat to substitute coal-grates for the woodhat in grates in the boilers of the steamers Seboygen and Chicago, and hereafter only coal will be used on these boats as a generator of steam. According to present arrangements the Secoygen will coal here on Saturday and the Chicago on Monday, each taking on a full week supply,—about 100 tons. This necessities a change in the hour of departure of the change on Mondays from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m; also a lay-over for the steamer at Milwaukee till messay evening of each week, when she will runtin to Chicago, instead of proceeding to landowc.

CARGO INSURANCE RATES.

imitiowo:

GARGO INSUMANCE RATES.

Cargo rates out of Chicago have been admocd as follows: To Lake Huron ports, 40 years per Siniy to Lake Ere ports, 50 cents; to Lake Ottorio ports, 75 cents; to Montreal, \$1.15. Out of Detroit the rates are now as follows: To instale, 50 cents; to Lake Ontario ports, 70 cents; to Montreal, \$1. For A1 vessels to the same ports, 10 per cent off the above figures.

DOCK NOTES.

DOOK NOTES.

Among the craft that run back yesterday were he steam-barges St. Joseph and William Oriphia. The yacht Idler occupies winter quarters in minos Central Calin.

The yacht Idler occupies winter quarters in minos Central Calin.

The steam-barge Buckeye was in port on Sattlevan Andrews of the seam-barge Buckeye was in port on Sattlevan Andrews of the seam-barge Buckeye was in port on Sattlevan Andrews of the seam-barge Buckeye was in port on Sattlevan Andrews of the seam-barge Buckeye was in port on Sattlevan Andrews of the seam of t

bered ninety-nine. Of these ten were steam

NOTES FROM ABBOAD. NOTES FROM ABBOAD.

BODY FOUND.

On the 1st inst, the body of a drowned sallor was found upon the heach three miles south of Manistee. The head was gone, all but one ear, from which a gold-ring depended. On the right arm was tattooed "C. A. B., 1835." On the left arm was an anchor, with "1833" below it. The body was nearly washed to pieces from long exposure to the action of the water.

GLEANINGS.

There is a great quantity of ore on the Cleveand docks.

Holland's mill, of Marine City, is again busy sawing ship timber.

The s chooner Marengo made the run from Escanaba to Detroit in forty-eight hours.

The spars put in the schooner S. H. Kimbali at Cleveland made thirty-seven this year by J. W.

Grover & Sons.

At C. eveland on Friday the schooner Emma
C. Hutchinson could not get any nearer the dock
in the river bed than ten or fitteen feet, on account of the shallowness of the water, and a
trestlework had to be erected to unload the

Huron to Lake Erie for the remainder of the season.

The schooners Francis Psims. Helvetia, and Ahira Cobb have been in dry-dock at Cleveland. The Helvetia lost her fore foot by striking a rock at Bar Point, Lake Brie.

On Friday the steam-barge Smith Moore passed the Lime Kilns safely with 1,506 tous of ore aboard. The water is lower than usual.

The new Anchor Line propeller Lehigh took cut of Detroit on Thursday 68,817 bushels wheat, drawing 18 feet 11 inches aft and 13 feet 8 inches forward. On 14 feet she would have taken nearly 2,500 bushels more. The Conemaugh, of the same line, draws 14-feet 7 inches with 1,700 tons of freight on board.

The schooner J. F. Card left Cleveland on Friday under police protection, earrying a crew of non-Union sailors. She has carried none other all season.

At Townto two spar buoys, painted black,

At Turonto two spar buoys, painted black, have been placed on the north side of the east end of the western channel, to mark off the shoal water to the north of the same. It is not safe for vessels drawing over nine feet six inches of water in midchannel.

end of the western channel, to mark of the shoal water to the north of the same. It is not safe for vessels drawing over nine feet six inches of water in midchannel.

What is left of the old side-wheel steamer Missouri now forms the bottom of the steam-burge Oakland.

The old dry-dock beached at Clevel ind was not the hull of the steamer Mississippi, but that of the steamer Plymouth Bock.

According to the Kingston News, the schooner Potomac, now owned in Chicago, is the oldest vessel on the lakes. She was built in 1942 at Cape Vincent, and rates Bl, which allows her to carry grain.

Vessel-men complain of a shoal a short distance below the end of the Government works at Carroliton. It has recently formed, and lies in a position rendering it quite an obstruction.

Towng charges at Osweyo are now as follows on grain vessels; Carrying 25,000 bushels and upwards, 415: harbor, 43; carrying 15,000 bushels and upwards, 415: harbor, 43; carrying 16,000 to 22,000 bushels in and out, 48; harbor, 48; carrying 18,000 to 11,000 bushels in and out, 48; harbor, 53; carrying 4,000 to 5,000 bushels in and out, 48; harbor, 48; carrying 3,000 bushels and under. 42; harbor, 42; carrying 3,000 bushels in and out, 48; harbor, 48; carrying grain down the St. Lawrence River are unseaworthy. It asserts that the underwriters have not had to pay for one bushel of grain conveyed from Kingston to Montreal in barges during the last two years, except in one barge which was run down by a steamer at Valleyfield in 1879, and the grain injured by the late socident in Lachine Canal, in which latter case the da.nage was caused by the unevenness of the bottom of the canal when the water left the loaded barges aground.

The schooner John R. Noyes takes bulk salt from Kingston to Chocago at \$15.5, free toil.

The tug N. H. Martin has been sold by J. Sullivan, of Milwanke, to Thomas Spear, of Sturgeon Bay, for \$4.500. She is to take the place of the tug Thomas Spear, lately burned.

LOST SCHOONER OLIVE BRANCH, becau Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. &-The crew of the schooner Jamieson report seeing the schooner Ocean Wave, supposed to have been lost in Wednesday's gale, entering the Bay of Quinte

sunken schooner above water near Duck Island yesterday. This is undoubtedly the schooner Olive Branch, of King ston, which left here with coal for that port last Tuesday. Her Captain, Andrew Anit, of King ston, and crow of four persons, must have drowned.

persons, must have drowned.

\*\*RE GALE AT MILWAUKEE.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKES, Oct. 3.—The summer-like weather of Saturday was followed about 11 o'clock at night by a sharp northe ister, which continued throughout the better portion of to-day. The schooner James Couch, grain-laden from Chicago, had her mizzen-sail blown away, and came into harbor here; and the schooners Mears and Gleniffer, which sailed for below yesterday afternoon, came back, as did the light schooners Cora, W. H. Chapman, Annie Laurie, and sonw Monitor.

During the afternoon the wind began to die cut, and to-night is from the westward.

LAKE PORTS.

BUTTALO.

dreial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TTALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Arrivals—Propeller Minneapolis, Chicago, corn; proj eller Potomar, Chicago; schooner J. O. Thayer, Duluth, wheat; schooner D. G. Fort, Milwankee, corn; schooner Lake Porest, Chicago, ice; schooner Sam Flint, Chicago, corn; schooner W. S. Crossthwaite, Chicago, corn; schooner B. B. Hayes, Chicago, wheat; schooner L. A. Law, Chicago, corn; schooner Annie Vought, Chicago, corn.

Cleared—Propeller Minneapolis, Milwankee, ight; propeller Gordon Campbell, Milwankee, ight; propeller Gordon Campbell, Milwankee, ight; propeller Plymauth, Duluth, light; schooner J. O. Thayer, Duluth, light; schooner S. H. Foster, Raone, coai; schooner B. B. Hayes, Chicago, ight; schooner G. M. Case, Chicago, coal; schooner L. A. Law, Chicago, coal; schooner B. M. Hayes, Chicago, ight; schooner G. M. Case, Chicago, coal; schooner L. A. Law, Chicago, coal; schooner L. A. Law, Chicago, coal; schooner Lake Forest, Chicago, light; schooner Red Walte and Blue, Milwankee, coal.

Canal freights were 3% cents on wheat and 5% cents on corn. Canal shipments, 466,604 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Passed up—Propellers Boston, Alaska and consort; steum-barges Northerner, Wo-co-ken, Chicago and consorts, S. Chamberlain and consort and scuooner Thomas Quayle, Oscoda, B. W. Jenness and barges, N. Mills and barges; schooners Sootia Saveland, Porter, B. D. Buillock, Reuthen Doud, Prade of America, Helvetta, A. J. Rodgers.

Passed down—Sceam-barges P. H. Birckhead and barges, Tempest and barges; Schooners H. H. Hine, Col. Cook, Havana.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—The schooner Jamalea is londing corn and wheat for Sackett's Harbor at 8 and 8% cents respectively.

In for shelter—Schooners L. M. Mason and Antares.

Arrived from below—Schooners Our Soo, H. A. Kent, and Warmington.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 3.—Passed up—Propeller Paolide.

Down—Propeller J. L. Hurd.

Arrived—Schooners A. M. Peterson and D. Wagstaff.

ERIE.

Specia

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BRIE, Pa., Oct. 3.—Cleared—Propeller Philadelphia, mercannelise, Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ABBIVALS.
Prop Argyle, Prince Arthurs' Landing, ra

Prop Argyle, Prince Arthurs' Landing, ratios.

Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop T. W. Palmer, Midwaukee, I gat.
Prop Annie Laura, Mussegon, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, Idanber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, Idanber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Bufalo, Sundries.
Schr J. and A. Stronach, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Melbourne, Racline, Igat.
Schr Melbourne, Racline, Igat.
Schr Melbourne, Racline, Igat.
Schr Milliam Joues, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Joues, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr T. B. Burger, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hage Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Nassau, Escannba, Iron-ore,
Schr Glad Tidings, Sturgeon Bay, lumber

Sebr Riverside, Racine, light.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, fron-ore.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Beite George L. Wrenn, Ludington, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Hamilin, lumber.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Starlight, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Starlight, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Boalt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamilin, lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Adirondack, Muskegon.
Prop Badger State, Bufalo, 18,311 bu corn, 1,250-tos lard, and sundries.
Prop Tecumseh, Port Colborne, 38,000 bu wheat.
Schr M. E. Fremble, Bufalo, 47,531 bu corn.
Prop Bussia, Bufalo, 53,531 bu corn. 250 tos lard.

HE SUPERB HANCOCK.

Savage Cruelty to His Men-How He

Correspondence Circuland Leader.

Long, O., Sept. 27.—It is positively assured hat not one of the Hancock soldiers who live screabouts will vote for him, and one of them,

of Lodi, G., and who edges the highest reputations for respectability and the flat of the contions of the style in which the Second Corps commander proded it over his mechcond Corps commander proded it over his mechOnlo Volunteer Intentry as a private in August,
1881. This regriment was in September of the
same year, incorporated in the Second Corps of
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infantey, Col. Dewitt commanding, who had
the same on formed the Fourith Battalion Colo
infantey, Col. Dewitt commanding, who had
the same on the same corps until the close
of the War. Nothody at all sequisited with Mr.
Intention of the same corps until the close
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Intention of the same corps and the same corps
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and part of the same corps
and the same

Effect of Pine Harvest Weather-Grain Light, but Secured in Dry Condition.

The Yield of Wheat 24,000,000 Bush-els Greater than Last Year.

SOME VERY WILD BETINATES

DISAPPOINTING AS A BULE,

IT IS AT LEAST TWICE AS GOOD The marketed produce of our wheat fields last

year has been estimated at under £.000.001 quarters [48,000.00] bushels] of very inferior grain,—bad in quality and condition alike. The crop just harvested will probably yield nearly 16,000.001 quarters [81,000.00] outsites] of grain in splendid condition, though some of it is thin. Suppose that we have a gain of 3,000.001 quarters [22,000.000] bushels] available for food, after allowing for seed, and we have a gain of 3,000.001 quarters [22,000.000] bushels] in quantity, while the advantage in point of outsity is such as considerably to enhance the difference. Supposing that we should be able to buy American wheat at the low price of 40s. [810] per quarter, we shall save at least \$2,000.000, as compared with what our expenditure for foreign wheat would have been if the yield of the home crop had been as poor as that of 1870. To be more precise, we shall save much more than this, as an English quarter weighs one-twenty-fourth more than, an American quarter; besides which, we shall obtain our total foreign supply at a lower price than we otherwise should have done, in consequence of our diminished demand. Primarily, it is the American et al. 1980. The barley crop is the crop of the season. In almost all parts of the country it is unusually abundant, and it has been stacked in such extent of our demand must have a considerable indused upon the price which we have to pay.

OTHER CROPS.

The barley crop is the crop of the season. In almost all parts of the country it is unusually abundant, and it has been stacked in such extent of our demand must have a considerable indused the proportion and it was not a great deal of it is discolored from having been laid early. Oats and beans are also good crops, while peas are fairly satisfactory. Roots, as a whole, are superior to any growth of the last ten years. Mangels are hot so bulky as they sometimes are, though they have greatly industry and hot August greatly checked the progress of the disease, so that we were almost ensured the proportion of the first crop of meadow

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CRICAGO. Oct. 2.—In my article last Sunday it was my duty to explain the humiliation and slunder which the immates of the Oid People's Home have suffered by the new rules of the institution and the published libel against them by the officers of the Home relating to the disappearance of supplies. I tried to show that the want of deference and respect for the Matron and Managers and the absence of obserfulness and good feeling was the inevitable consequence of a policy of distrust, suspicion, and oppression, and not a crime on the part of the inmates. Thus far I have confined myself to the subject of food. I wish now to consider the privileges accorded to the inmates in their private apartments. Well-meaning officers might establish unwarrantable restrictions for a dining-room under the erropeous impression that where the inmates met in numbers there should be less freedom, without being espable of intending to invade the sanctity of their private rooms. But

BRITISH HARVEST 1880.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.



An agreeable substitute for pills and drastic cathartics.

FOR THE CURE OF

# CONSTIPATION

AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM AN OB-STRUCTED STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

One Lozenge is the usual dose, to be taken at bed-time; dissolve slowly in the mouth, or eat like fruit or a confection.

Physicians and the Faculty prescribe and indorse it.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. Avoid imi-tations. Ask your druggist for Descrip-tive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON, 36 Park Place, New York BENSON'S POROUS PIASTER.

CAPCINE S' POROUS ASTER 6 MEDALS OF HONOR.

cate misi, 1876. Paris, 1878. American Institute, 1879, &c., &c. OVER 2,000 DRUCCISTS Have recently signed a Statement to the effe-Banson's Capeine Porous Plaster is Superior to all others.

HOLMAN'S PAD, LIOLMANS

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

ON HER TRIUMPHAL TOUR, MILNES LEVICK 

M'VICKER'S, CHICAGO, ILL. REPERTORS-FIRST WEEK.

Oct. II and II-ROMEO AND JULIER.

Oct. II, and Saturday Malines INGOMAR.

Software Malines TILL WATERS RUN DEEP

Oct. IS and B.-LOVE; or The Couptess and the Serf.

MeVICKER'S THEATRE. DENMAN THUMPSON.

Next Week—MARY ANDERSON.
Monday and Tuesday.—"Romeo and Juliet."
Wednesday and Thucsday.—"Ingomar."
Friday and Saturday.—"Love." Seats Can Now Be Secured. EXPOSITION BULLDIAG.

Open Day and Evening.

Magnificent Display in every Departm of Industry and Art. Superb Music, with three celebrated Soloi Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MR. JOHN MCCULLOUCH,
Supported by Mr. FRED B. WARDE and a Powerf
Company,
Under the management of Mr. WM. M. CONNER,
This (Monday) evening Knowles' Tracedy, in 5 act VIRGINIUS.

Presides OTH State Wednesday Machine LADI OF LYONE, Wednesday Night-HAMLEY, Paur day-VIRGINION, Friday KING LEAK, Saturda Matines—OTHELLO, Saturday Right-MICHARI III. Sunday-JACK CADE. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 4 First appearance of the popular Tragic Actor, Mr. T. W. KEENE,

RICHARD III. Secure seats early at Opera-House and at Lewis (owoll's, 13) State-st. ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

GUS BRUNO, CARL HERTZ, COGILL BROS EDITH LYLE, CHAS. GLIDDEN, In their Great Specialities.
W. J. Thompson, Geo. Learcek, Miss Georgia Tyler, and the Stock Company, in the drams,
"POR A LIFE."

Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. & Special Matines Per-runnee-Benefit of JAMES M. NIXON. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

awrence Barrett JULIUS CÆSAR

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sprague's Original Georgias Hicks' Georgia Minstrels.

FARWELL HALL. Freemasonry Exposed.
SAMURI, M. GOOD, a Sti degree seeded Mason, will lecture and publicly work the 3d degree of Freemannry this (Monday) evening. Oct. L. Doors one a 7 octock. Admission free. HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

THE MILD C URES

POWER BONTO LESS

HOMEOPATHIC STREEFICS.

Proved from ample apperience an entire success, simple, freefices educated to popular use.

Lat. Foreign content of the success of th

PAPILLOS. PAPILLON!

A Wonderful Vegetable Production SPECIFIC CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN

UNLIKE other preparations in the market, PAPILLON contains neither MINERALS DAY ACIDS, but is WHOLLY PERPARED FROM VEGETABLES, and is absolutely page. A child may drink it without harm, and yet it is a CERTAIN and SPECIFIC COURT for those constinute diseases of the skin which hade the most skillful physicians.

Sait Rheum, here us a Scale-head, Piles, Hash, Pimpies, Bacher's Itok, Hives, Chafing of Infants, Calarth, and all diseases of like character yield to this most potent of bealing remedies.

For sale by all Druggists.

CATARRH.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX



Dr. Sauveur's School of Languages,
PROGRAMME OF THE LESSONS:

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMO

# DANCING ACADEMIES

Ma Ind.ans-av., Send for MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S Schools for Dancing.

HICAGO FEMALE COLLEG BEEHOLD INSTITU E, Freeh Boys thoroughly prepared for the best C

CHOICE

FINEST COFFEE IN THE WORLD. GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF The Silver Islet Consolidated Min ing and Lands Company

REGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPAN MASSAU-ST, NEW YORK, Sept. 14. IM.—The of Directors have declared a quarterly divided TWO (2) PER CENT, parable Aver. Aver. 14 the other Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., is Exchange New York; also a scrip dividend of TR. I. CENT, parable at the name time independent of the color of the color of the parable at the name time independent of the parable of the parable at Nov. & HORACE WHITE, TO

ADBITIONAL NOTICE.
In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the tran for books of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company will reopen Oct. His and close Dec Sais, for the purposes of subscription to new stock by stockholder of record Oct. Mth. By order of the Bangel of Largeton T. H. TYNDALE, Ass. 1887.

Stockholders' Meeting. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Unio Rendering Company will be held in the omice of the Trensurer, Exchange Sulfding, Union Stock-Yard Wednesday, Ost. It at 70 clocks p. m., for the election of officers and such other business as may large come before the meeting. OFFICE OF THE LITTLE CHIEF MINING CO.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Little Chief Mining Co. for Election of Trustees will be he at the Office of the Company, No. 12 Broadway, 1668, on Tuesday, Oct. 1811, at 12 celegy now.

The transfer books will close op at 1 September 13 be opened on 8th Cotober.

ABIAHAM L. HARLE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

A first-class Chambers' Polding Ma-chine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply as this office.

Shore & Michigan Southern Entiwey offices at depots Van Buren-st, head of in Twen y-accond-st, and Forty-third-st. Total reight office under Shorman House, and tions in the tirand Pacitic Hotel and Palmer House 

s. Exposition Building and foot of Twentyndst. Ticket Offices, 35 Clark-st., Palmer House of Pacific House, and Depot (Exposition Builf the Leuve. Arrive

| Leave. | Ar 

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. La BEAU, U. S. A., is at the Palmer

s. Healey, & years of age, died suddenly 30 yesterday forence at the residence of son-in-law, John Healey, No. 152 Ewing t. She had been alling for some time with matism, and it is supposed that death was do by the disease reaching her heart.

# LOCAL POLITICS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Convention to be eld to-morrow morning at Farwell Hall will the place this afternoon between the hours of and 7 o'clock, as follows:

First Ward—No. 185 La Salle street. Judges, W. Warren, Enoch Howard, and O. F. Water-ouse. Eight delegates.

Second Ward—No. 571 State street. Judges, filliam H. Reed, Julius Rodburtis, and L. J. erry. Eight delegates.

Third Ward—Howland's Livery Stable on wenty-second street, between State and Water and Ward—Corner South Park avenue and hirty-third street. Judges, W. A. Stanton, G. ontague, and D. C. McKinnon. Thirteen delegates.

Fifth Ward—Southeast corner of Archer and tewart avenues. Judges (not yet named). Tive delegates.

Sixth Ward—772 South Halsted street. Judges, William Ludewing. William Nieman, and Christ Ianson. Six delegates.

Seventh Ward—Corner of Twelfth and Waller treets. Judges, Joseph Weber, W. D. Dunham, and John M. Holden. Six delegates.

Eighth Ward—No. 140 West Harrison street. Indges. P. J. Meaney, R. M. Wardlew, Nicolas Veor. Eight delegates.

Ninth Ward—Nos. 142 and 144 West Madison treet. Judges, John L. Hrennan, Thomas Ectart, and R. W. Dyball. Eight delegates.

Tenth Ward—No. 252 West Lake street. Judges, Javid Oppendorfer, Albort Ernst, and Thomas Joleman. Five delegates.

Eleventh Ward—No. 600 West Madison street. Indges, A. F. Miner, Samuel Kerr, and A. M. Linstott. Eleven delegates.

Twelfth Ward—No. 811 West Madison street. Indges, R. P. Williams, E. B. Baldwin, and J. R. Parker. Fifteen delegates.

Thirteenth Ward—Southwest corner of Carroll wenne and Hoyne street. Judges, James N. Clark, Charles F. Ferster, and W. C. Stevenson. Eight delegates.

enth Ward—Myers' Hall, corner Sedgwick egel streets. Judges, William Schultz, Zimpel, and H. O. Collins. Six dele-

seventeenth Ward—No. 100 Chicago avenue, udges, Fred C. De Lang, Fred J. Johnson, and ohn Huggard. Five delegates.

Eighteenth Ward—Turner Hall. Judges, P. P. (aywood. Charles Harpel, and Charles Cloyes, line delegates.

The primaries for the First and Sixth Senatoral Districts will be held at the same time and face. The Convention of the former takes lace Wednesday at lus. m. int 221 West Madison treet; and that of the latter to-morrow evengrats o'clock at the North Side Turner-Hall.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

way for Recorder.

TEXTH WARD DELEGATES.

At a special meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club at 25c West Lake street Saturday, Oct. 2, with J. H. Burke in the chair, the following wene elected delegates to the County Convention: James H. Burke, James D. Kline, James Conroy, William Swissler, A. Miller.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourtcenth Ward Garaield and Arthur Club met yesterday at No. 663 Milwaukee avenue, A. Delfosse in the chair. A. Caboit was chosen to represent the Club in the French Central Club, and also in the Central Garaield and Arthur Club. After several speeches, the Club adjourned for two weeks.

Submit the matter directly to the Republican vaters of Cook County, and ask them to name a sandidate for Sheriff, and Gen. Mann would unjoubtedly be the choice by a large majority over ill other candidates. Let the known wishes of he majority be granted on this subject, and let andidates for other offices stand on their crits and qualifications, and not on their ability trade and barter for nomination.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PALATINE, III., Oct. 2.—I have noticed with

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

The Board of Trustees of the Saloonkeepers' Distillers', and Manufacturers' Protective Asso-ciation of Illinois met yesterday at 161 Washing-ton street, all the members present, Presiden

## MILITIA NOTES.

ROBERT K. HEYFERMAN has been elected Sec GEORGE EHRHARDT has been elected Sec COMPANY E of the Sixth Infantry will give an

PRIVATE HERBERT M. NELSON, Company First Regiment, has received an honorable di

THE leave of absence of Lieut.-Col. Frank First-Lieut. E. A. Street, of Company D. Third Regiment,—Aurora Light-Guards,—has tendered his resignation.

PRIVATE ALBERT L. MEAGRE, of Company I. First Regiment, has been dishonorably discharged for the good of the service.

SERGT. WILLIAM H. Down, Company A. First Regiment, has received an honorable discharge on account of removal from the State.

ALL members of Battery D are ordered to report at the armory in full-dress uniform Saturday, Oct. 9, at 12 o clock sharp, for parade.

SERGT. BOYLE, of the Second Regiment drum corps, has been promoted to Drum Major, and Musician Rheims has been promoted to Sergeant.

geant.

PRIVATE THADDEUS D. DAKEN, of Company I, Rirst Regiment, has been discharged for the good of the service, on recommendation of his Captain, April 23.

CAPP. H. G. PURINGTON, of Company A. Sixth Battalion, recommends the honorable discharge of Charles E. Gurley, on account of removal from jurisdiction.

CAPT. ROBERT VIBILING, commanding Company E, Sixth Battalion, recommends the discharge of Private James B. Bishleigh "for the good of the service." First-Lieur. C. W. Cole, commanding Company E, Third Infantry, recommends the dishonorable discharge of Private Louis Witt, for the good of the service.

nonrable discharge of Private Louis witt, for the good of the service.

The following new officers have been elected in Company C, Tenth Battailon: John S. De Wolf, Captain; Henry Burnett, First-Lieutenant; and William C. Smith, Second-Lieutenaut.

A MEETING of the line officers of the Seventh Regiment was held at Peoria on the 28th ult., at which Capt. C. A. W. Fash, of the Peoria Light Guards, was elected Colonel, vice Taylor, resigned.

With the Battalion Band, Companies A. B. C. D. E. and G. Sixth Infantry, I. N. G., will assemble at the armory, 274 Wabash avenue, at 2 p. m. Saturday, to take part in the street parade. The companies will appear in full fatigue.

All, members of the First Regiment Infantry.

All members of the First Regiment Infantry, First Cavairy, Second Regiment, Sixth Battalion, and Sixteeenth Battalion, are ordered to report at their respective armories Saturday in full-dress uniform for a street parade in time to be in line on Michigan avenue before 3 p. m. Under the provisions of the military code an election will be held at Champaign Oct. 8 to choose a Lieutenant-Colonel for the Ninth Battalion, vice Peters. The battalion commander will gree notice upon the line officers of the battalion. The senior officer will preside at such election.

medal wis won by private R. S. Gray, Corporal Lush being second, Corporal Bolte third, and Corporal Hunter fourth.

CAPT. Myron G. Stolp. commanding Company D. Third Regiment.—Aurora Light Guards.—recommends that the commissions of First-Lieut. Street and Second-Lieut. Miles, of his company, be canceled on account of inefficiency, disobedience, etc. Forwarded by brigade headquarters with the indorsement recommending that if the proceeding be legal the offices be declared vacant.

Col. Swain complains that some unauthorized party has been going about among the merchants of the city obtaining subscriptions for the First Regiment. One man was found who bad subscribed \$50, but who had not yet paid the money, and of course payment was stopped at once. The Colonel states that no one has been given authority to collect for the First for over two years, and business-men are warned against being imposed upon by impostors.

Ar a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Second Regiment, held last Monday night, a committee of three was appointed to take into consideration the giving of a serious of five complimentary entertainments—one the latter part of October, one the latter part of December, one stellatter part of December, one stellatter part of December, one stellatter part of December, one the latter part of December, one stellatter part of December, one stellatter part of December, one the latter part

cago should assemble for a urday, the 9th inst., the anniversary at fire. The commanding officers of the il regiments and battalions of the city is conformity with the g

# SUBURBAN.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club will hold a meeting this evening to decide what part they will take in the Indianapolis demonstration of Old Soldiers on the 7th inst. It is expected that a number of the members will attend. The report of the Committee on Lectures and Entertainments in rogard to the camp fire which is to be held at the Rock Island car-shops next Saturduy will be made this evening.

The regular meeting of the Senior Garfield and Arthur Club will be held Thursday evening, when a number of prominent speakers will address the Club.

Mr. A. P. Hatch, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Lake Shore Line of Wagner sleeping-cars, will move his residence to the city this week. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have been identified among the leading society people of Englewood for the last four years, and their absence will be greatly felt.

Several burgiaries have been committed during the last week either by tramps or professionals. The residences of John Haukamk on Halsted street and Mr. Young on Sixty-third street were entered and about \$100 in valuables taken from each.

# FINE THREADS.

A Most Extraordinary and Novel Spool
Cotton Machine at the Exposition.
Visitors at our Exposition have doubtless been
attracted by a unique machine for spooling
thread. This exhibit is made by Thomas Rupell
& Co., New York, sole agents in the United
States for the widely-known spool cotton manufactured by John Clark Jr. & Co., Giagow, Scot-

LONDON.

Society" Out of Town, or Supposed to Be So.

The Florences in "The Mighty Dollar". "Mrs. Gen. Gilflory's" Good

Troubles of Sarah Bernhardt-Orinoline Again Coming into Fashion.

eet and leave Babyion desolate until win

What is known as

LONDON "SOCIETY"

obeys the decree to the letter, even if a portion of it has to pretend to be away while still at home. And so the fiction circulates that the world of London is broken up and disintegrated: the joke being invented doubtless by one who, like a well-known wit, holds that the metropolis is bounded on the north by Piccadilly, on the south by Pall Mail, on the east by the Haymarket, and on the west by St. James' street,—about six blocks. Hannah More says, "all think their little set mankind"; and, if the rashionable few who live in this circumscribed nable few who live in this circumse strict are in reality the whole town, then, in uth, London is empty. Of the remaining com-unity, there are of course vast numbers who onld gladly leave the town had they the means nd opportunity. But, as they have neither be great sea of humanity surges from Temple may make day journeys to the seaside or into the near country. Aye, and there in London itself, which is a perpetual holiday. It was Lamb who, when weary at home, used to rush out into the crowded Strand, and feed his humor till tears worted his check "for

who are turning "The Mighty Dollar" into the mighty pound in a fashion that must be satisfactory to themselves and to the manager. I suppose you have already heard of their good luck. Raymond was not less a failure on the same boards than they are a success. From the g performance it was an up-hili fight for lers. He was a type of character so thor-Col. Sellers. He was a type of character so thoroughly Western in development that the Britishers could not understand him. And the playgoers made all manner of sport of the piece itself. Nor has "The Mighty Dollar" gone through the fire of London criticism scatheless. The same harsh words which were spoken in the United States with regard to the construction of the play have been recebood by the Eaglish critics. But Florence's finished acting and Mrs. Florence's claborate dresses have kept failure at a safe distance. I was present at the first night. A third of the audience, I should say, were Americans; and there was a liberal sprinkling of such of the nobility as were in town. His Grace of Beaufort occupied a private box, and, with the rest of his lik, laughed inordinately at the vagaries of the American

as anything but a contemptible gymnastic performance in this oppressively hot weather, and then goes on in an Addisonian persiflage to consider the various transformations of costume which set every female breast a-throbbing during the course of the evening. As you will remember, it is in the fourth act that the dreams of Mantalini are trans a ided. In mercy to husbands and brothers, the critic refrains from expatiating on the hand-made lace, the feathers and fans, the saucy flounces and precious plastrons, which highten the effect of this thrilling robe. But most of the papers write scriously of all these tollets, as if they were component parts of a comedy. Even the serious Erg, the organ of the dramatic profession, devotes a long column to a consideration of the dresses. In more distant days it was the ladice before the footlights who were the sumptuous dresses; now the costumes are all on the other side. Nor was it so very remote either,—hardly before your day and mine, if I may be so impertinent as to class you in the middle age. Judging by deeds, not years, it seems centuries back. Ye gods, imagine the consternation in a modern dress-circle if Miss Sugarloaf, of the Royal Depravity, were to appear in a satin "peel" or giazed calico robe instead of the genuine article, even as the bewitching ladies of the stage, idols of their generations, did in the lusty old days of the drama. Faugh' Those were bad old times, weren't they? Ours is the era of glorified gown and petticoat.

Sala calla her a Goddess of Discord, and Sala is as anything but a contemptible gym

FINE THREADS.

A Stost Extraordinary and Novel Spool.

Coston Machine at the Exposition.

The Coston Machine at the Costo

# AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

BOBINSON AND MELVILLE. Columbus (Gd.) Enquirer, Sept. 29.

Last Sunday James Robinson, the circusrider, who has made a world-wide reputation, passed through Atlanta en route for Cholinati. He was suffering with Bright's disease, and it was feared he would not reach home alive. His father, brother, and sister accompanied him, and he was provided with a Pullman sleeper. He left the circus at Charlotte, N. O. He is about 30 years of age. Years ago., when Mr. Robinson So years of age. Years ago, when Mr. Robinson was a small boy, he ran away from his father,—then in this city,—and a reward was offered for his capture. Capt. G. E. Thomas, our popular clothing merchant, then quite a young man, with a companion, started in pursuit. About four miles in Alabama they caught him. He offered resistance, and drew a kulfe,

In the afternoon performance, in one of his most difficult feats, he missed the horse's back, and fell to the ground, his head striking first. He was carried from the ring in an unconscious condition. The equestriennes and other lady performers were most attentive to him from the moment he fell, and displayed a great deal of

A. R. Cazauran has written three acts of a ner iomestic drama for Mrs. Boucleault, and has al

Bad Effect of the Maine Election—An Irish Republican and a Darky Democrat.

New York Herald.

Teddy Ryan, from the ould sod, and Burgess Green, a very dark-hued African, were last week brought before Judge Ellis, of Yonkers, charged with being drunk and disorderly and keeping two or three wards of the city in an uproar for the best part of a week. Singularly enough, considering their nationality, Paddy was a rampant Republican and Burgess an equally rampant Democrat.

"You should have observed the Maine law a little more carefully, gentlemen," said Judge

### ROCKFORD.

Pour Weddings - Winnebago County Circuit Court-Fire-Methodist Conference-County Politics.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago ROCKPORD, Ill., Oct. 2.—Last Thurs ROCKPORD, Ill., Oct. 2.—Last Thursday night was one of weddings, for no less than four couples were happily joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. It is not often that so many prominent social affairs occur on the same evening. The young people of Rockford evidently appear to appreciate the "flush times," as you might ear, and consider it an excellent time to start out on life's rugged ocean. On the evening above mentioned matrimonial celebrations occurred as follows:

At the First Congregational Church about

curred as follows:

At the First Congregational Church about
400 guests assembled to witness the marriage of
Mr. Frederick W. Woodruff, of Joliet, with Miss
Nellie Davis, of this city. The bridal party entered
the church about 8 of ciock, and took their places
around the altar, where the young couple were
made husband and wife by the Rev. Wilder
Smith, pastor of the church. The bride and Smith, pastor of the church. The bride and groom were supported by Mr. Charles Fox and Miss Kittle Davis, Mr. Charles Godfrey and Miss Clara Davis, and Mr. Charence Marsh and Miss Emma Davis. After receiving the congratulations of their triends, they repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where a reception was held. The happy couple were the recipients of many valuable and useful gifts. They departed on the midnight train for Joliet, carrying with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

Bad Effect of the Maine Election—An Irish Republicus and a Darky Democrat.

Teddy Ryan, from the ould sod, and Burgess Green, a very dark-hued African, were last week brought before Judge Ellis, of Youkers, charged with being drunk and disorderly and keeping two or three wards of the city in an upon for the best part of a week. Singularly enough, considering their authonistly. Feddy was a rampman to be an extended to the control of the best part of a week. Singularly enough, and the property of the best part of a week. Singularly enough, and the property of the best part of a week. Singularly enough, and the property of the best part of a week. Singularly enough and the property of the best part of the pa

head. The next morain who should I meet on the Coort-House boolevard tut Burgess Green, and he see, see he: 'Luk here, Teddy, I'm stuck for that whisky afther ail. 'Weil, yer Honor, we sturted in to pay that bet on the second day, and it kept floppin back and forth till we got away with four quarts. And be the howly poker, it's been that way every day since. Follow the Maine style, is it? Be jabers, we've been doin' it, yer Honor, and here we are, and the divid only knows when the bet'libe decided.' Judge Ellis sent them to jail to get sober and wait for the official returns.

A Political Discussion—Mr. Mulvany and Mr. Isanes on the Issues of the Campaign.

"Good marmin' to ye, Mr. Oisanes," said Mr. shulvany, shifting his Hancock placard to his right shoulder; "the top of the marmin' t'ye." "How you vas yerselif, alleweil?" amiably inquired Mr. Isanes.

"An' how shuda free citizen be," Mr. Mulvany replied, not without some loftiness in his manner: "whin he is bearin' on hoigh the banner of the liberator what is goin' to travel yes bigoted radicals undher his feet—more power to him;" "U' you don'd, "retorted Mr. Isanes, his dark eye kindling with pride, "u' you don'd got no better banner ash dem. maype you on'd vas better say nodings, ain'd it?"

Mr. Mulvany drew up his commanding figure. "Phwat is the matter with that banner?" he asked.

"Dot vas all riyit for a banner," Mr. Isanes made answer: "sber it don'd vas no dransparency."

"An what how'd a candle," oried the indignated an anythous with the said and wealth of a population. Thus in Bavaria, out of J.00 children born alive, there deed, of legitimate children, 248 boys and 252 girls; of illegitimate children, 248 boys and 252 girls of the prosperous, 85; of the poor, only the propagation of the prosperous, and

A bunko swindler was eating a hearty an pensive dinner in a restaurant at Lexin Ark. A farmer, whose last cent he bad just entered and said, "You've robbed me of a money, and I'm hungry. Buy me a meal." gambler refused. "Then you sha'n't either," cried the farmer, and shot him.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DRATHS.

LOW—At his late residence, 68 Bryani-av. But Low, in the 54th year of his age.

SULLIVAN—At his residence. No. It's Barton Oct. & Morris Sullivan, aged 57 years, natural Parish Bally Landers, County Limerick, Ireliand Funeral Tuesday, Oct. & at he o'clock a. m., to'le Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

GAYNOB—Oct. & Catherine, the beloved dans of Peter and Obristine Gaynor, aged is month. Funeral Monday, Oct. & at the residence of parents, 36 Aberdeen-st. by carriages to Calvary.

FITZGEHALU—Sunday, Oct. & Dennis Pissens, aged & years.

Funeral from 29 Newherry—av.as is o'clock or list day, Oct. 4 by carriages to Calvary Camesery.

MARSH—Oct. 2 of convulsions, Wilberts, inhalton of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. March.

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 9:30 a A HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE

Another Large Catalogue Auction S BOOTS, SHOES,

WILL BE MADE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 214 & 216 Madisons All goods guaranteed to be regular in and not dama ed unless sold as such.

Any retailer of good repute can have his sood home, to be paid for when examined and found they will be, correct.

GEO, P. GURE & CO., Anctioned.

REGULAR TRADE SALE CLOTHING,

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 9:30 A. FINE BUSINESS SUITS A SPECIALT By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

THE SALE AT AUCTION From the New York Art Gallery,

91 East Washington-st. THIS DAY

By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGEO
General Auctioneer, to Lake-st.

Pres Auction Sale of Purple Furniture, ETC.

Monday Morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'cleant Monday Morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'cleant Michaelman, between Dearborn and Clark Cylicago AUCTION & STORAGE CO. WM. 8. GOLSEN, Pres. WM. A. BUTTERS.

VOLUME XL GENTS' FUBNISHING GOODS

Men's GOODS!

Every Departm is full of

New, Choice, and Desiral

Goods, and offer at attractive price

An inspection our stock will o vince all that it cludes the grea variety ever sho in Chicago.

Twenty-third OPENIN MILLINERY and CLOAK morrow (TUESDAY) to all are invited. HOTCHKIN, PALMER

FIELD, LINDLEY

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BAL

ROGERS &

Pig-Iron and Foundry

147 STATE-ST., Artists' Mater

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